The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1899. NO. 4

Suits and Trousers. . .

I have taken the agency for MARKS ARNHEIM, tailor, of New York. My samples are not in book form, but in large ends of cloth. That gives you a better idea of what the goods look like.

Our Spring and Summer Samples are Now In.

800 patterns to select from. Fit guaranteed. We use nothing but the best linings. Our cloth is all wool and well shrunk.

I have added a nobby line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

all new spring stock, all the latest things in hats, shirts, ties, etc.

If you cannot call at my store, drop me a postal and I will call at your house with a full line of samples.

Remember our samples are not in book form.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond. Huntingdon.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence. Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries, Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with } BARGAINS.
I will end with

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier;

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. z13z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—R. K. Potts spent Sunday with friends in Altoona.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—Jere B. Cutshall, an experienced teacher, will open a summer school at Three Springs next month.

—D. R. Giffin, late of Atkinson's Mills, who formerly taught vocal music in this county, has located at Johnstown.

—By the blowing out of an end of a blast furnace connected with the Cambria Iron company's plant at Johnstown last Monday night several men were injured.

—David Long, who a few weeks ago moved from Mapleton to Johnstown, spent Saturday and Sunday in this place. He is getting along well and likes his new home.

—Two cars were derailed a short distance west of town yesterday afternoon, caused by s brake rigging dropping to the track. No detention of any consequence resulted.

—J. O. Parsons, of Tell township, candidate for county treasurer, and G. W. Stewart, of Cromwell township, candidate for county commissioner, were looking up their interests in this section within the past week.

—The furnaces of the Kemble Iron company were sold under a mortgage foreclosure on Saturday last, the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal company purchasing the property for $68,100.

—W. H. Sweet, one of the leading coal operators of the Broad Top region, recently closed a contract with a Philadelphia firm for 100,000 tons of coal, to be delivered during the year ending April 1, 1900, from his Dudley mines.

—Safe insurance protects. Strong companies are safest. The Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia are among the strongest companies. Represented by John G. Gillam, Mapleton Depot, Pa. Get estimates and examine policies.

—Lou Hartzell, a freight conductor on the middle division, was run down by a shifting engine at Mifflin last Thursday night. He resided at Harrisburg. Mr. Hartzell had been railroading for many years and was a careful man. An approaching passenger train attracted his attention and he stepped out of its way only to be struck by the shifter.

—Prof John F. Adams, who for the past two years has been principal of the schools of Millerstown, Perry county, spent a short time in Mapleton Sunday evening on his way home from a brief visit to friends in Cassville and Trough Creek. He has recently been elected to the principalship of the schools of Orange, New Jersey, a position which pays a handsome salary.

—A despatch from Philadelphia says that an order for forty-five locomotives from the government of India has been received there, the order covering various sizes, including many especially adapted to mining districts. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has just finished the first locomotive of the thirty recently ordered by the Midland Railway of England. The locomotives will be shipped from New York instead of Philadelphia because of lower rates and berth facilities here. The locomotives differ from those in general use in Englsnd in the cowcatchers, couplers and airbrakes, and in mueh greater capacity for coal and water.

—"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Nathan G. McDivitt died at his home in Oneida township last Monday. His remains were interred at Huntingdon to-day.

—Mrs. Mary Morrison, mother of B. E. Morrison of tne Newton Hamilton *Watchman*, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Jackson, Huntingdou, last Friday afternoon. She was in her 88th year and was a native of York county. Deceased was a kind christian lady.

—Rev. James H. McGarrah died at his home at Ennisville last Friday morning. He was aged 69 years and entered the Methodist ministry in 1863. Deceased was a native of Mifflin county. One son, Dr. Olin K. McGarrah, of Altoona, and one step-daughter, Mrs. Rev. J. E. Bell, of Chambersburg, survive him.

—Rev. Henry Treverton, of this place, officiated for the presiding elder in holding quarterly meeting services on the East Waterford charge last Sunday. The elder filled Rev. Treverton's appointments at Mapleton and Mill Creek. The change was made in order that the elder might be at home Monday morning to officiate at the funeral services of Rev. McGarrah.

—I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—At a meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery held at Osceola last week the date for installing Rev. S. A. Davenport recently called to the pastorate of the church at Robertsdale was fixed for the first week in May, date to be set by the committee. Rev. D. K. Freeman will preside and preach the sermon and Rev. D. H. Campbell will charge the people. The October meeting of Presbytery will be held at Belleville.

—Robert Kinkead, of this place, will represent Juniata Lodge, No. 498, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at the annual meeting in New Orleans on May 8th. The annual meeting of the Order of Railway Conductors will be held at Detroit on May 9 next, and Broad Top Division, No. 158, of this place, will be represented by G. B. McC. Westbrook. Both these gentlemen are popular with their fellow-employes, and deserving of the honor conferred.—*News*.

—L. C. Corbin, of Juniata township, formerly of Mapleton, last week received a car load of trees at Huntingdon for spring delivery. Orders for these were taken during the winter. There were 30,000 trees in the lot and of these over 3000 were for people in Trough Creek valley. So far as heard from this is the largest single consignment of trees ever received in this section and indicates that progressive people are awake to the possibilities of fruit culture.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has issued a general order which will result in better sanitary conditions at all stations, and at the same time improve the general appearance of the company's property all along the line. This new order requires that all closets, coal houses and boxes and all loose material and rubbish must be removed from sight at every station and tower. Wherever possible the outbuildings will be dispensed with entirely, and all coal houses will be built in the rear of the station buildings and towers.

Working Night and Day

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Rev. Samuel Creighton Loses Four Cows.

Rev. Samuel Creighton, of near Mackeyville, having received offers to sell some of his high bred cattle, called on the state veterinarian to make a thorough examination before he would permit them to be sold. The veterinary surgeon found that three registered cows and one grade cow were afflicted with tuberculosis, and they were accordingly killed. Mr. Creighton had been offered $60 a piece for the cows, but as they were killed by order of the state official he will be paid $50 a piece for the registered cows and $30 for the grade cow. Tuberculosis has also been making inroads among the cattle in the Lykens and adjacent valleys of Dauphin county, and daily inspections of cattle are being made. The entire herd of D. Newton Miller, a farmer residing two miles northeast of Millersburg, sixteen animals were condemed and killed by order of the state board of health. The carcasses were converted into fertilizer. —*Lock Haven Democrat.*

Have No Right on the Sidewalks.

Judge Mitchell, of Tioga county, says: "A bicyclist has no right upon a sidewalk, and no borough can by ordinance give him that right, or make his riding upon the sidewalks legal. A bicycle is a vehicle, and as such, has no more right to run on the sidewalks than has a cart or wagon drawn by horses. If a bicyclist rides upon the sidewalk he is there illegally, and if he should accidentally run over a child or any person and kill him, he would be guilty of manslaughter, no matter if he were riding with the greatest precaution and care, for the reason that his being upon the sidewalk was in itself illegal and would make an accident of this kind serious in its results to the bicyclist; whereas, if he were legally upon the highway, possibly no blame could be attached to him by reason of unavoidable accident of the chaaacter referred to."

Marriage Licenses.

Joseph Kelly Woomer, Graysville, and Cora J. Geist, Tyrone.

Jacob W. Etters and Pearl Kauffman, both of Warriorsmark township.

Walter J. Metz and Margaret Guisler, both of Petersburg.

R. C. Ashton, Maddensville, and Alice Fleming, Shade Valley.

David M. Mason and Maud Maize Frain, both of Mount Union.

John P. Shields and Barbara Baird, both of Shirley township.

Frank Blair Graffus, Spruce Creek, and Jennie H. Ayers, Ennisville.

A. N. Campbell and Nora Hickes, both of Coalmont, Pa,

Albert W. Buchanan, Mapleton, and Martha R. Miller, Mattawana, Mifflin county.

George M. Clark and Sadie Jones, both of Shade Valley.

—J. D. Bridge, editor and proprietor of the Democrat, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I would not be without One Minute Cough Cure for my boy when troubled with a cough or cold. It is the best remedy for croup I ever used." A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—The *Shipping Gazette*, published in London, in a recent article says: "Every day brings news of some important order being wrested from the slow-moving Englishman by the pushful Yankee. American rails, American steel plates and American locomotives have all found a footing in the home market here. Now we are threatened with American coal, which is being shipped to Europe in competition with our own. But our cup of sorrow is not yet filled, for to-day it is announced that a Sunderland shipbuilding firm has just placed an order with the Penn Steel Casting company of Pennsylvania for a patent steel rudder, cast all in a piece, which it is intended to fit to a Wear-built ship. America is entering upon an era of industrial competition with this country which may have serious results for our commercial supremacy—unless British manufacturers waken up and imitate the adaptability of their transatlantic rivals."

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Trustees of Mooresville Cong. et al. to The Trustees of Mooresville M. E. church, property in West township. Consideration $1.00.

James F. Thompson to the trustees of M. E. church, Manor Hill, property in West township. Consideration $150.

Thos. M. Kelly and wife to E. O. Rogers, property in Rockhill. Consideration $115.

Bonham R. Gearhart and wife to John D. Dorris, property in Penn township. Consideration $1000.

Elizabeth Fisher to Jennie Stoner, property in Penn township. Consideration $170.

Sarah H. Beaver to Catharine Young, property in Marklesburg. Consideration $625.

Mary Crowley and husband to Nellie B. Myers, property in Shirley township. Consideration $2350.

J. G. Isenberg, sheriff, to John M. Bailey, property in Smithfield. Consideration $1000

E. S. Gorsuch and wife to Frances Frew et. al., property in Oneida township. Consideration $350.

Susan Hardy and husband to John Kilgore, property in Union township. Consideration $210.

Samuel C. Parsons and wife to Clayton H. Kling, property in Tell township. Consideration $900.

G. M. Wakefield and wife to Frank J. Musser, property in Logan township. Consideration $2800.

Henry S. Wharton et al. to George A. Port et al., property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1250.

J. F. Schock, administrator, to George A. Port, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $51.

George W. Friedly and wife to George A. Port, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

George Musser and wife to John R. Gates, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $300.

Franklin B. & L. Association to Nevin Peightal, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2295.

William H. Brenneman and wife to David G. Corbin, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $3500.

R. R. Bryan and wife to John Quinn, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $150.

Harriet Bryan to Eliza Quinn, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $150.

Political Announcement.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
Huntingdon. SAMUEL I. SPYKER.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Red Hot fron the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—If you suffer from tenderness or fullness on the right side, pains under shoulder-blade, constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, and feel dull, heavy and sleepy your liver is torpid and congested. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will cure you promptly, pleasantly and permanently by removing the congestion and causing the bile ducts to open and flow naturally. THEY ARE GOOD PILLS. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

THE RALEIGH'S RETURN.

Captain and Crew of the Gallant Cruiser Royally Welcomed Home.

GREAT GUNS FIRE SALUTES.

Mayor Van Wyck Greets Manila Heroes For New York City—Captain Coghlan Modestly Responds—Cheers and Guns Greet the Vessel on Her Trip Up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—New York gave a hearty welcome home to the United States cruiser Raleigh Sunday in spite of the untoward circumstances that would have made a reception for a less popular ship a failure and a fizzle. The official formalities were carried out in every detail, and thousands of people braved the storm to wave and cheer for the first of Admiral Dewey's fighting ships to return from Manila. The hearts of Captain Coghlan, his officers and crew were warmed by the manifestations of admiration which attended the parade of the cruiser up the North River in such a drenching and disagreeable day.

The Glen Island, the Mayor's boat, left her pier at 10.10 a. m. A long home-coming pennant on the Raleigh was fluttering in the wind. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band on the Glen Island struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" as the Mayor's boat got near the crusier. Everybody on the excursion boats cheered and waved a welcome, and the sailors on the crusier gave an answering cheer.

It was raining hard, and Captain Coghlan, meeting the party at the gangway, invited them into his cabin. There the reception, a simple ceremony, took place. The Mayor and his party stood on one side of the little room. The officers, with Captain Coghlan at their head and Mrs. Coghlan near him, stood on the other side.

Mayor Van Wyck delivered an appropriate address, welcoming the captain, officers and men home from Manila, congratulating them upon their part in the war, and extending to them the freedom of the city. Captain Coghlan feeling replied on behalf of his officers and men, and for them accepted the congratulations and the freedom of the city.

When the reception was over the Raleigh got under way for the parade up Hudson River to Grant's tomb. The little Spanish gunboats captured in Cuban waters, Sandoval and Alvarado, gaudily led the way. The Glen Island, after the Mayor was safely aboard, ran ahead of them and took the head of the procession. All the way up the upper bay the tramps that lie off Liberty Island dipped their flags and snorted long whistle blasts as the Raleigh passed. Her flag always dipped in reply.

As the din grew it gave one the impression of a battle, and a faint idea was gained of what the mild-mannered cruiser really was when in action. The two captured Spanish gunboats seemed to be pouring a raking fire over her decks from either side, while the several shore batteries and mortars apparently were directing every energy toward sinking her. The guns of the cruiser could be heard above the roar, remarkable for the regularity with which they spoke in answer to the scattering fire of the others. Smoke rolled up from her sides, at times completely hiding her hull, but above, between the rifts in the smoke always could be seen the three flags she carried so proudly through Manila Bay, when no poor, mimic war was on. This exhibition, so unpremeditated, fairly set the crowds wild in their cheering.

When the Raleigh was under Grant's tomb all her flags and those of the two little gunboats were lowered to half mast, and the three ships began firing salutes of twenty-one guns, with the resultant echoes from both shores. While the response of bombs from the heights was going on, the procession slowly turned and made for the Thirty-fourth street anchorage.

The Raleigh had barely come to anchor on Thirty-fourth street when tugloads of visitors began to bear down upon her from all directions. Every visitor was made welcome. The sailors couldn't be too friendly or too sociable. Those who displayed the ship's pets were the centres of the densest crowds.

One had a sniffing, soft-furred mongoose that crawled into his blouse and out on his shoulder again. Another had a queer-looking dove that combed his hair with its bill with loving assiduity. Then there was the Olympia's cat. The Raleigh gave up 130 of her men to the Olympia just before sailing, and received in exchange 125 Olympia men whose terms of service were nearly up. The Olympia men brought their cat home with them. He is as big as an ordinary cat and a half, and hasn't a white hair. He regarded with haughty disdain the ship's cargo of puppies, which stumbled and squealed and yapped all through the sailormen's quarters.

CONSULS TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

Another Step in the Resumption of Friendly Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of State has directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States Consuls who were obliged to leave that country on account of the war. Two of these officers, H. W. Bowen, at Barcelona, and Richard M. Bartleman, at Malaga, are now in New York City. The third, J. Howell Carroll, Consul at Cadiz, is now at Gibraltar. The Department has determined that they shall all be retained in the service, there being no evidence of any personal ill-feeling incurred by them. The sub-consular officers generally remained in Spain throughout the war, and were undisturbed, some even continuing to discharge a part of their official duties. They will also be continued in the service.

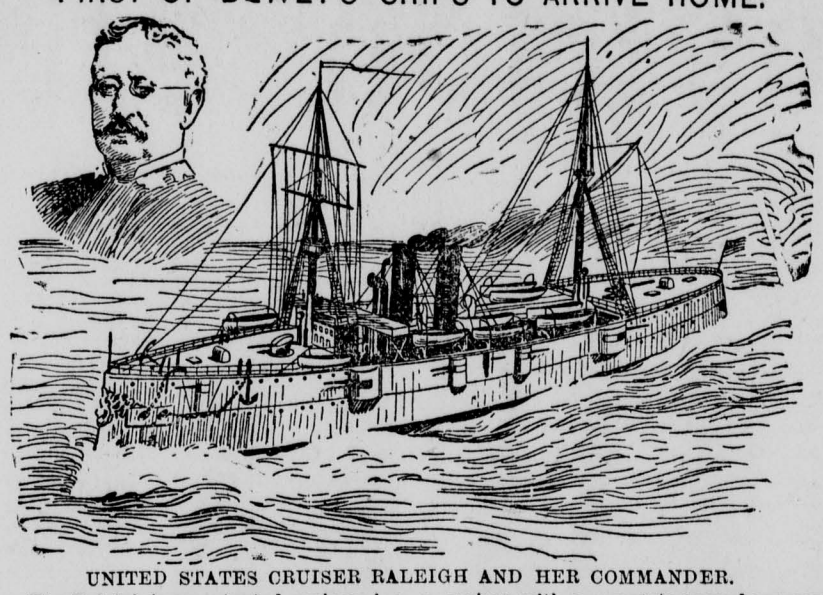
YOUTH CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Llewellyn Strout Found Guilty of Killing a Telegraph Operator.

EASTON, Penn. (Special).—The jury in the case of Llewellyn Strout, who was on trial for the murder of Harvey Wurster, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad telegraph operator at Bingen station, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, after being out three hours.

Wurster was the night operator at the railroad station, and on the night of January 6 his body was found lying in the office by a railroad brakeman. He had been beaten to death with an iron coupling pin. Suspicion pointed to Strout, and on being arrested he confessed to the officers that he had killed Wurster. He is only nineteen years of age.

FIRST OF DEWEY'S SHIPS TO ARRIVE HOME.



UNITED STATES CRUISER RALEIGH AND HER COMMANDER.

The Raleigh is a protected cruiser, i. e., a cruiser with a complete curved armored deck. She is of the type of so many of the smaller vessels that were built when the foundations of the new navy were laid, early in the nineties. Her keel was laid in 1890 at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and she was launched two years later, in 1892. Her displacement is 3182 tons; her length on the water line, 300 feet; her beam, 42 feet, and mean draught, 18 feet. She has 10,000 horse-power, and a speed of nineteen knots maximum. Her coal radius of action at ten knots is 8600 knots; at twelve knots, about 6000. Her coal capacity is about 550 tons. She carries a torpedo tube, and has one six-inch gun and ten five-inch guns. Her secondary battery is composed of eight six-pounders, four one-pounders and two Gatlings. Her contract price was $1,100,000. The Naval Board on Construction has decided on the repairs to be made on the Raleigh. The vessel will be fitted completely with new machinery, water tube boilers will be installed, new decks are to be put in and the cruiser subjected to a complete overhauling. The repairs to the vessel will cost about $350,000 and will take two years to complete. The Raleigh will practically be a new vessel when the work is finished. The ship will be repaired at Portsmouth, N. H. The picture in the upper left hand corner is that of the cruiser's captain, Joseph B. Coghlan.

MONNETT'S $400,000 BRIBE

Attorney-General of Ohio Asks the Court to Order an Investigation.

He States That Attempts Were Made to Bribe Him, But Does Not Mention Names.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (Special). — Attorney-General Monnett has filed in the Supreme Court a bill of information setting forth officially the story of the alledged attempt to bribe him in connection with the pending litigation against the Standard Oil Company. The document consists of sixteen typewritten pages, and asks the court to take official cognizance of the charges by ordering an investigation. The document does not disclose the name of the Cleveland man who is said to have offered Mr. Monnett the bribe of $400,000. The court is left to infer, however, that an investigation will disclose the names of all parties to the alleged transaction, and the Attorney-General asks for authority to take testimony of every one connected with the several attempts to bribe former Attorney-General D. K. Watson and himself.

Mr. Monnett says that he was called by long-distance telephone from a private residence in Cleveland on January 10, 1899, by a man who gave only his first name, but whom, Monnett says, he knew.

Monnett was invited to pay the Cleveland man a visit. Monnett asked him to come to Columbus, but he said he was confined to the house with the grip. He told Monnett not to do anything regarding the Standard Oil case until he could see him, as a man had been to his house.

On January 13 Attorney-General Mounett went to Washington to try some cases pending in the United States Supreme Court. During his absence the Cleveland man called at the Attorney-General's office in Columbus to see him, and, on being informed of his absence in the East, telegraphed to New York that if anything was done toward negotiating a settlement of the case that he would hold the New York men responsible for their acts. On January 25 about 5 o'clock in the evening, the Cleveland man called upon Attorney-General Monnett at his office in this city and asked for a private interview, which was granted. Then it was that the offer of $400,000 was made to Monnett by the Cleveland man if he would drop the prosecution or consent to a continuance on the motion of the Standard Oil Company. The bribe was refused.

EXPERIMENTS UPON PATIENTS.

Serious Charges Involving German Physicians of High Repute.

BERLIN (By Cable).—Dr. Bosse, the Prussian Minister of Education, has ordered an investigation into Professor Foorster's charges that many scientists, including those of the Breslau University clinic and the German hospitals, indulge in dangerous experiments with patients. The charges involve some scientists of world-wide reputation.

The matter came up in the Reichstag on March 11, when Dr. Bosse promised an investigation. Since then a mass of new evidence to the same effect has been produced, involving a number of the best-known polyclinics and hospitals, some of the experiments mentioned being with cholera and other deadly germs.

BRITISH AND CHINESE FIGHT.

Villagers Fired Upon the English Troops and Were Routed.

HONG KONG (By Cable).—The villagers of Tai-Poo-Su, one of the newly acquired places in the British territory on the Hong Kong mainland, who broke out in rebellion, burned some of the British mat sheds and then retired to the hills, firing upon upon the British troops who were sent to quell the disturbances.

The British returned the fire, scattering the Chinese and killing some. The British suffered no casualties. As the result of the conflict the Governor of Hong Kong went immediately on the cruiser Brisk with another regiment, landed and hoisted the British flag in the Kow-Loon extension. The Chinese headmen sent a deputation to apologize for the disorders.

THIRTY-SIX LOST AT SEA.

The Steamer Hokushin in Collision and Sinks With All on Board.

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special).—The Glenogle brings news of a collision between the steamers Hokushin Maru and Kitami Maru, off Ofuyu Cape, in the Province of Teshio Hokkaido, on March 30. The Hokushin sank a minute after she was struck, and all on board—thirty-six persons—were drowned. The other vessel made for shore and stranded in the shallows.

A CUBAN TOWN LOOTED.

Murder and Theft by Bandits at Caimito, Seven Miles From Havana.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN PLANNED.

Cuban Soldier Killed and Three Wounded—Two of the Outlaws Killed by Troops Sent in Pursuit—Pillaging of Plantations in the Provinces Will Be Stopped—General Lee's Preparations.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The town of Caimito, seven miles from Havana, was attacked and looted by bandits after a hot fight. The attack was made at 9 o'clock by a band of well-armed bandits, who took advantage of the fact that the only garrison there consisted of eight Cuban soldiers under command of a sergeant. The Cubans made a desperate resistance, but were finally overpowered. The bandits numbered over thirty.

One Cuban soldier was killed and three others were wounded. The sergeant was carried off a prisoner. The bandits thoroughly plundered the town and committed many outrages upon the inhabitants. Before leaving they burned several houses.

Colonel Morales with a party of 100 Cuban soldiers set out in pursuit of the outlaws. About three miles from Caimito the Cuban sergeant was found by the roadside, where his captors had left him, seriously wounded.

Colonel Morales overtook the bandits on an estate between Caimito and Guayabal and attacked them. There was a hot exchange of fire, resulting in the killing of two of the bandits and the flight of the others.

Detachments of the Seventh Cavalry, led by Captain Brewer, Captain Sickle, and Lieutenant Tompkins, were sent after bandits by Major-General Lee into the districts they have been terrorizing. The operations against them are under the general direction of Major Doughty, the American commandant at Guanabay. The cavalrymen had Cubans as guides. Four bands of Cubans from the camps of General Mayia Rodriguez and General Delgado are also out in pursuit of the brigands.

The United States military authorities now recognize the necessity of stern action and of making prompt examples of offenders of this nature. Their depredations have been carried on in close proximity to many American troops, and, if the outlaws are not caught, their immunity may encourage others. The Cuban Army was full of hard characters. The Spanish former guerrillas also provided plenty of the material of which bandits are made. Fortunately, the problem of catching these fellows is much easier than the Spanish attempt to capture Cubans under the old regime, because the country people who suffer from brigandage are ready to act as informers and guides. The Cuban soldiers themselves, who are much excited over the killing of their people at Caimito, seem willing to exert themselves sincerely.

KILLED WIFE, CHILD AND BROTHER.

A Former Judge in the Indian Territory Commits a Triple Murder.

PARIS, Tex. (Special).—Word has reached here from Grant, in the Indian Territory, that Solomon Hatema had shot and killed his wife, child and brother at his home five miles from that place. Hatema had spent the day in Grant drinking and carousing. Going home in the evening he quarrelled with his wife over some trifling matter, pulled his pistol and shot her down. He then killed his child. His brother interfered and endeavored to pacify Solomon, when he turned upon him and shot him also. Hatema was arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal. He is a full-blooded Choctaw and was for a long time Judge of Kianute county. He is at present Prosecuting Attorney of the Third district and is wealthy.

Relatives of the dead wife will demand the blood atonement.

GOLD MINES NEAR SANTIAGO.

Six Old Indian Workings Located in the Holguin District by Americans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (By Cable).—It is announced that several parties of mining prospectors from the western part of the United States have located six gold mines in the Holguin district. These mines are old Indian workings and are believed to be very rich. During the past month many prospectors have arrived here from the United States and are scouring the remote portions of the province for minerals.

DISCUSSIONS ON SAMOA.

Legality of Admiral Kautz's Action Questioned by Germany.

WILL NOT REPUDIATE ROSE.

Formal Objection to the Installation of Malietoa Tanu Entered in Washington—Similar Action in London—Under the Berlin Treaty Germany Claims That the Step Should Have Been Unanimous

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Formal objection to the installation of Malietoa Tanu as King of Samoa by the American and British officials at Apia was registered at the State Department by Ambassador Von Holleben.

Similar action is understood to have been taken by the German Ambassador in London.

The German Government feels that in the enthronement of Tanu the United States and Great Britain have violated the terms of the treaty of Berlin, which enjoin unanimity of action. It is her contention that before the installation of either Mataafa or Tanu as King, the Washington and London Governments should have waited for the report and finding of the commission which is to be appointed to investigate the entire Samoan question.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALBERT KAUTZ.

The State Department has also been informed that the German Government raises the question of legality of all that has been done at Apia since the middle of March. This is an intimation that it wishes to restore the status at that date, when, according to the State Department reports, the Provisional Government, erected through the efforts of the German officials, Rose and Raffel, controlled everything. This state of affairs Admiral Kautz considered to be in violation of the Berlin Treaty.

If there is an attempt to revert to preceding conditions, the United States Government will insist that it be to a period anterior to this date, and that the only status to be recognized shall be that existing at the beginning of February, when Chief Justice Chambers, in the exercise, as it is asserted, of his functions under the treaty of passing on all questions as to the succession to the throne of Samoa, declared Mataafa ineligible and Malietoa Tanus to be King.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, has discussed the Samoan question fully with Secretary Hay. The German position, as made known by the Ambassador, while not a protest, questions the course of Admiral Kautz. There is no disposition on the part of the German authorities to repudiate Herr Rose's action. The Kautz-Rose incident, it is said in the highest quarters, official and diplomatic, will be immaterial as affecting the settlement under the Joint High Commission.

The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has also conferred with Secretary Hay on the Samoan affairs.

GERMANY IN A THREATENING MOOD

Unless We Disavow the Actions of Admiral Kautz Force May Follow.

BERLIN (By Cable).—There has been a sudden veering of views upon the part of both the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Buelow and the Emperor since Dr. Raffel has arrived here.

A Foreign Office official has said, in energetic language, that Germany, before engaging in an investigation by the Commission, must insist upon the American and British Governments unmistakably disavowing the flagrant violations committed by Admiral Kautz and Captain Sturdee. In the absence of a disavowal, he said, it would be a mere farce for Germany to join the Commission.

More energetic still is the semi-official announcement of the Hamburg Correspondent, which declares that "if England and America do not heed the diplomatic remonstrances made in London and Washington, these remonstrances will be fortified.

The tone of the German press is bitter.

TWO BROTHERS SHOT DEAD.

They Attacked Father and Son, Who Had Defeated Them in a Lawsuit.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky. (Special).—Near Lafayette, this county, two families fought out their differences, and W. A. and R. T. Dills, brothers, are dead at the hands of William Freeman and his son Tom. Recently the Freemans won a lawsuit over the Dills boys, and there has been much ill feeling since. The Freemans found threatening notices posted on their doors warning them to leave the county in ten days. One of these had a picture of a man, hanging by the neck. Mr. Freeman got wind of a probable attack on him. He lives three miles south of Lafayette, over the Tennessee line, and Tom lives in Lafayette. The father sent for his son, who was with him when the Dills boys appeared. Both were shot with buckshot at the first hostile movement.

FORTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

Greek Coaster Maria Sunk by the British Steamer Kingswell.

LA VALETTA, Malta (By Cable).—The British steamer Kingswell ran into and sank the Greek coaster Maria in latitude 36 degrees north, longitude 22 east, in the Mediterranean. Forty-five persons on the Maria were drowned. The Kingswell was uninjured.

SANTA CRUZ CAPTURED.

General Lawton With a Picked Force Takes a Filipino Stronghold.

THE NATIVES PUT TO FLIGHT.

The Filipino City Attacked by Land and Water—Little Resistance Offered to the Assault — American Loss Small — Sixty-eight Killed and Forty Wounded on the Other Side.

MANILA (By Cable).—General Lawton has captured Santa Cruz, at the extreme end of the lake. He drove the rebels, who were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao-Wah, into the mountains. The Americans had six men wounded. The rebels lost sixty-eight men killed and had forty men wounded.

Santa Cruz was the Filipinos' stronghold on Lake Laguna de Bay and it fell into the hands of General Lawton's expedition after some sharp, quick fighting, forming one of the most interesting and important battles of the war. About fifteen hundred picked men composed the expedition, which was under the personal command of General Lawton, on account of the illness of General King. These troops partly surrounded the city, while the gunboats Laguna de Bay, Napidan and Oeste, under the command of Captain Grant, of the Utah Battery, shelled the city and outlying trenches.

At sunrise the assault commenced. The American line south of the city stretched two miles inland, and, with its left sweeping the shore, it moved north, while the Fourth Cavalrymen on the point advanced toward the city, pouring volleys upon the trenches. Simultaneously the gunboats hovering along the shore, shelling the woods ahead of the troops and driving the Filipinos inland. The Gatlings cleared several trenches.

The whole brigade was divided into squads of twelve, and the fighting was carried on in the old-time frontier fashion, from behind trees, crawling through bushes, or rushing across the open.

General Lawton, with the Fourteenth Infantry Battalions, approached a narrow iron bridge across a creek on the south border of the town. Here a company of Filipinos was intrenched across the stream and behind a stone barricade at the entrance to the bridge. The Americans rushed forward in single file, in the face of a galling fire, demolished the barricade with their hands, and drove the enemy from the trenches, killing a dozen.

The Filipino soldiers in the town, secreted in various buildings and firing from the windows, gave the invaders an interesting hour. There was a regular nest of them in the stone jail, which is edged in by a wall. This was a veritable pepper-pot. The Americans singly or in pairs, entered the houses, and many warriors were taken prisoners.

A considerable body of Filipinos fled northward, crossing the open marshes, but the Gatlings poured upon them a deadly hail until they disappeared in the woods, slaying dozens. Major Weisenberger deployed the sharpshooters along the shore, and they crept steadily forward, aiding the Gatlings. Finally a large body was sent against the enemy in the woods, driving them toward the mountains. One Filipino, attempting to make his escape, slashed viciously at Major Weisenberger, who shot and killed him.

General Lawton established headquarters at the elegant palace of the Governor, and a guard was immediately placed in the church, as the sacred edifices are always the first object of looters. Within an hour the town was patrolled and all looting rigidly prevented. Almost all the inhabitants had fled during the two preceding nights, and only a few Chinese shopkeepers have emerged from hiding and resumed business.

ANOTHER FATAL PANA RIOT.

Seven Killed and Nine Wounded in the Illinois Town, While Governor Tanner Proclaims Martial Law.

PANA, Ill. (Special).—A deadly riot, the most serious disturbance that has occurred here since the union miners instigated a strike in April, 1898, was enacted on Monday, resulting in seven persons being shot to death and nine wounded, as follows:

The dead—Frank Coburn, Xavier Lecoq, a union miner; four negro men, and one negro woman.

The Wounded—Frank Landsworth, Mrs. Henriet, Will Kuhn, Cyrus Strickler, Albert Vickers, George Kimball, Henry Stevens, negro; Vass Proffitt and Carrie Felix.

Governor Tanner has issued a proclamation declaring martial law at Pana. The proclamation creates a district comprising the city and all territory within one mile thereof, and forbids the carrying of arms within such district.

The attempted arrest of Henry Stephens, a negro miner, precipitated the riot. Stephens had been parading the streets, armed with revolvers, defying arrest, saying that no deputy-sheriff could arrest him. Sheriff Downey, Chief Deputy Cheney and a number of special deputies were walking down Locust street, when Stephens saw Downey, and, drawing a revolver, approached from the rear and fired directly at the Sheriff but the ball missed its intended victim. The officers immediately drew their revolvers and opened fire on Stephens, who ran shooting at every person he met. The fleeing negro having emptied his revolver, closely pursued by a large force of deputies, ran into a department store. The officers pursued him the entire length of the store, up the rear stairs of the building, where he surrendered after six bullets had pierced his body. He was not killed, however, and was taken to jail.

Meanwhile the riot was raging in the street. As soon as the first shots had been fired the whistles of the electric light plant was blown as a signal for the citizens, the majority of whom had long ago been sworn in as deputies, to turn out armed and ready to fight. At the same time, the miners of the Pana and Penwell mines, which are located about four blocks distant from the Penwell store, which is in the centre of the town, rushed in to the tipples and opened fire on the thronged streets. The news that Stephens, one of their number, had been shot and arrested, aroused them to a pitch of fury. They shot at any living mark in sight, and as a result, among their victims are three women, two of whom are white women, wounded and one negro woman, dead.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Parental Heedlessness"—The Vow of Jephthah Typical of Much That is Distressing in Modern Life—Children Sacrificed to Worldly Ambition.

TEXT: "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth."—Judges xi., 36.

Jephthah was a freebooter. Early turned out from a home where he ought to have been cared for, he consorted with rough men and went forth to earn his living as best he could. In those times it was considered right for a man to go out on independent military expeditions. Jephthah was a good man according to the light of his dark age, but through a wandering and predatory life he became reckless and precipitate. The grace of God changes a man's heart, but never reverses his natural temperament. The Israelites wanted the Ammonites driven out of their country, so they sent a delegation to Jephthah, asking him to become commander in chief of all the forces. He might have said, "You drove me out when you had no use for me, and now you are in trouble you want me back," but he did not say that. He takes command of the army, sends messengers to the Ammonites to tell them to vacate the country, and getting no favorable response, marshals his troops for battle.

Before going out to the war Jephthah makes a very solemn vow that if the Lord will give him the victory then, on his return home, whatsoever first comes out of his doorway he will offer in sacrifice as a burnt offering. The battle opens. It was no skirmishing on the edges of dangers, no unlimbering of batteries two miles away, but the hurling of men on the points of swords and spears until the ground could no more drink the blood and the horses reared to leap over the pile of bodies of the slain. In those old times opposing forces would fight until their swords were broken and then each one would throttle his man until they both fell, teeth to teeth, grip to grip, death stare to death stare, until the plain was one tumbled mass of corpses from which the last trace of manhood had been dashed out.

Jephthah wins the day. Twenty cities lay captured at his feet. Sound the victory all through the mountains of Gilead. Let the trumpeters call up the survivors. Homeward to your wives and children. Homeward with your glittering treasures. Homeward to have the applause of an admiring nation. Build triumphal arches. Swing out flags all over Mizpah. Open all your doors to receive the captured treasures. Through every hall spread the banquet. Pile up the viands. Fill high the tankards. The nation is redeemed, the invaders are routed and the national honor is vindicated.

Huzza for Jephthah, the conqueror! Jephthah, seated on a prancing steed, advances amid the acclaiming multitudes, but his eye is not on the excited populace. Remembering that he had made a solemn vow that, returning from victorious battle, whatsoever first came out of the doorway of his home that should be sacrificed as a burnt offering, he has his anxious look upon the door. I wonder what spotless lamb, what brace of doves, will be thrown upon the fires of the burnt offering!

Oh, horrors! Paleness of death blanches his cheek. Despair seizes his heart. His daughter, his only child, rushes out the doorway to throw herself in her father's arms and shower upon him more kisses than there were wounds on his breast or dents on his shield. All the triumphal splendor vanishes. Holding back this child from his heaving breast and pushing the locks back from the fair brow and looking into the eyes of inextinguishable affection, with choked utterance he says: "Would to God I lay stark on the bloody plain! My daughter, my only child, joy of my home, life of my life, thou art the sacrifice!"

The whole matter was explained to her. This was no whining, hollow hearted girl into whose eyes the father looked. All the glory of sword and shield vanished in the presence of the valor of that girl. There may have been a tremor of the lip, as a rose leaf trembles in the sough of the south wind; there may have been the starting of a tear like a raindrop shaken from the anther of a water lily. But with a self sacrifice that man may not reach and only woman's heart can compass she surrenders herself to fire and to death. She cries out in the words of my text, "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do unto me whatsoever hath proceeded from thy mouth."

In the first place, I remark that much of the system of education in our day is a system of sacrifice. When children spend six or seven hours in school and then must spend two or three hours in preparation for school the next day, will you tell me how much time they will have for sunshine and fresh air and the obtaining of that exuberance which is necessary for the duties of coming life? No one can feel more thankful than I do for the advancement of common school education. The printing of books appropriate for schools, the multiplication of philosophical apparatus, the establishment of normal schools, which provide for our children teachers of largest caliber, are themes on which every philanthropist ought to be congratulated. But this herding of great multitudes of children in ill ventilated schoolrooms and poorly equipped halls of instruction is making many of the places of knowledge in this country a huge holocaust. Politics in many of the cities gets into educational affairs and while the two political parties are scrabbling for the honors Jephthah's daughter perishes. It is so much so that there are many schools in the country today which are preparing tens of thousands of invalid men and women for the future; so that, in many places, by the time the child's education is finished the child is finished! In many places, in many cities of the country, there are large appropriations for everything else and cheerful appropriations, but as soon as the appropriation is to be made for the educational or moral interests of the city we are struck through with an economy that is well nigh the death of us.

You may flatter your pride by forcing your child to know more than any other children, but you are making a sacrifice of that child if by the additions to its intelligence you are making a subtraction from its future. The child will go away from such maltreatment with no exuberance to fight the battle of life. Such children may get along very well while you take care of them, but, when you are old or dead, alas for them if through the wrong system of education which you adopted they have no swarthiness or force of character to take care of themselves! Be careful how you make the child's head ache or its heart flutter. I hear a great deal about black man's rights, and Chinaman's rights, and Indian's rights, and woman's rights. Would to God that somebody would rise to plead for children's rights! The Carthagenians used to sacrifice their children by putting them into the arms of an idol which thrust forth its hand. The child was put into the arms of the idol, and no sooner touched the arms than it dropped into the fire. But it was the art of the mothers to keep the children smiling and laughing until the moment they died. There may be a fascination and a hilarity about the styles of education of which I am speaking, but it is only laughter at the moment of sacrifice. Would God there were only one Jephthah's daughter!

Again, there are many parents who are sacrificing their children with wrong system of discipline—too great rigor or too great leniency. There are children in families who rule the household. The nigh chair in which the infant sits is the throne, and the rattle is the sceptre, and the other children make up the parliament where father and mother have no vote! Such children come up to be miscreants. There is no chance in this world for a child that has never learned to mind. Such people become the botheration of the church of God and the pest of the world. Children that do not learn to obey human authority are unwilling to learn to obey divine authority. Children will not respect parents whose authority they do not respect. Who are these young men that swagger through the street with their thumbs in their vest talking about their father as "the old man," "the governor," "the squire," "the old chap," or their mother as "the old woman?" They are those who in youth, in childhood, never learned to respect authority. Eli, having heard that his sons had died in their wickedness, fell over backward and broke his neck and died. Well he might! What is life to a father whose sons are debauched? The dust of the valley is pleasant to his taste, and the driving rains that drip through the roof of the sepulcher are sweeter than the wines of Helbon.

In our day most boys start out with no idea higher than the all encompassing dollar. They start in an age which boasts it can scratch the Lord's Prayer on a ten cent piece and the Ten Commandants on a ten cent piece. Children are taught to reduce morals and religion, time and eternity, to vulgar fractions. It seems to be their chief attainment that ten cents make a dime and ten dimes make a dollar. How to get money is only equaled by the other art—how to keep it. Tell me, ye who know, what chance there is for those who start out in life with such perverted sentiments! The money market resounds again and again with the downfall of such people. If I had a drop of blood on the tip of a pen, I would tell you by what awful tragedy many of the youth of this country are ruined.

Further on, thousands and tens of thousands of the daughters of America are sacrificed to worldliness. They are taught to be in sympathy with all the artificialties of society. They are inducted into all the hollowness of what is called fashionable life. They are taught to believe that history is dry, but that fifty cent stories of adventurous love are delicious. With capacity that might have rivaled a Florence Nightingale in heavenly ministries or made the father's house glad with filial and sisterly demeanor, their life is a waste, their beauty a curse, their eternity a demolition.

In the siege of Charleston, during our Civil War, a lieutenant of the army stood on the floor beside the daughter of the ex-Governor of the State of South Carolina. They were taking the vows of marriage. A bombshell struck the roof, dropped into the group, and nine were wounded and slain, among the wounded to death the bride. While the bridegroom knelt on the carpet trying to stanch the wounds the bride demanded that the ceremony be completed, that she might take the vows before her departure, and when the minister said: "Wilt thou be faithful unto death?" with her dying lips she said: "I will," and in two hours she had departed. That was the slaughter and the sacrifice of the body, but at thousands of marriage altars there are daughters slain for time and slain for eternity. It is not a marriage. It is a massacre. Affianced to some one who is only waiting until his father dies so he can get the property; then a little while they swing around in the circles, brilliant circles; then the property is gone, and, having no power to earn a livelihood, the twain sink into some corner of society, the husband an idler and a sot, the wife a drudge, a slave and a sacrifice. Ah, spare your denunciations from Jephthah's head and expend them all on this wholesale modern martyrdom!

I lift up my voice against the sacrifice of children. I look out of my window on a Sabbath, and I see a group of children unwashed, uncombed, un-Christianized. Who cares for them? Who prays for them? Who utters to them one kind word? When the city missionary, passing along the park in New York, saw a ragged lad and heard him swearing, he said to him: "My son, stop swearing! You ought to go to the house of God to-day. You ought to be good. You ought to be a Christian." The lad looked up in his face and said: "Ah! It is easy for you to talk, well clothed as you are and well fed. But we chaps hain't got no chance." Who lifts them to the altar for baptism? Who goes forth to snatch them up from crime and death and woe? Who to-day will go forth and bring them into schools and churches? No, heap them up, great piles of rags and wretchedness and filth. Put underneath them the fires of sacrifice, stir up the blaze, put on more fagots, and, while we sit in the churches with folded arms and indifference, crime and disease and death will go on with the agonizing sacrifice.

During the early French revolution at Bourges there was a company of boys who used to train every day as young soldiers, and they carried a flag, and they had on the flag this inscription; "Tremble, tyrants, tremble! We are growing up." Mightily suggestive! This generation is passing off, and a mightier generation is coming on. Will they be the foes of tyranny, the foes of sin and the foes of death, or will they be the foes of God? They are coming up! I congratulate all parents who are doing their best to keep their children away from the altar of sacrifice. Your prayers are going to be answered. Your children may wander away from God, but they will come back again. A voice comes from the throne to-day, encouraging you—"I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee." And, though when you lay your head in death there may be some wanderer of the family far away from God, and you may be twenty years in heaven before salvation shall come to his heart, he will be brought into the kingdom, and before the throne of God you will rejoice that you were faithful. Come at last, though so long postponed his coming. Come at last!

I congratulate all those who are toiling for the outcast and the wandering. Your work will soon be over, but the influence you are setting in motion will never stop. Long after you have been garnered for the skies, your prayers, your teachings and your Christian influence will go on and help to people heaven with bright inhabitants. Which would you rather see, which scene would you rather mingle in in the last great day—being able to say, "I added house to house and land to land and manufactory to manufactory, I owned half the city, whatever my eye saw I had, whatever I wanted I got," or on that day to have Christ look you full in the face and say, "I was hungry and ye fed Me; I was naked and ye clothed Me; I was sick and in prison ye visited Me; inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these My brethren, ye did it to Me?"

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 23.

Lesson Text: "Jesus the Way and the Truth and the Life," John xiv., 1-14—Golden Text: John xiv., 6—Commentary on the Lesson.

"Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me."

Peloubet says, "In order to understand the meaning of the first verses of this chapter it is necessary to remove the veil which covers them by their separation from chapter i. Turn back to vii., 31. Jesus reveals to His disciples that He is about to go away and leave them, and that they cannot follow him for the present. He shows Peter that, although he thinks he is willing to go with his Master even to death, he is not yet willing or prepared, for before morning, he should deny him three times. Doubtless all the disciples felt the gloomy foreboding that they also might fall if the brave Peter could not stand. There was treachery among their own number. Their enemies were many and fierce and strong. If the head of the kingdom went away what could the disciples do? They could see only danger and disaster, and "darkness that could be felt."

Then it was that Jesus comforted them with these cheering words, "Let not your heart be troubled."

"In my Father's house there are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you."

Of late, in certain sections, there has been quite a revival of the worn-out argument there is no heaven or hell in existence now, but that they will be created in the last great day.

Those of us who believe that "To be absent from the body is to be truly present with the Lord," cheerfully and joyfully accept the teaching that our Father's house is "both a State and a place. It is where God in some peculiar sense dwells, where He manifests most fully His goodness and Fatherly love, where His glory most radiantly shines. The thought of the "many mansions" there, Godet says, may be derived from those vast Oriental palaces in which there is an abode not only for the sovereign and the heir to the throne, but also for all the sons of the king, however numerous they may be.

"And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

The revised version reads, "I come again," which puts the promise in the present tense. Of this Dr. Vincent says, "Not to be limited to the Lord's second and glorious coming at the last day, nor at any special coming, such as Pentecost, though these are all included in the expression; it is rather to be taken as His continual coming and presence by the Holy Spirit." Westcott says, "Christ is, in fact, from the moment of His resurrection, ever coming into the world and to the church, and to men as the risen Lord."

"And whither I go ye know, and the way ye now. Thomas said unto Him, Lord, we know not whither Thou geest, and how can we know the way?"

The disciples knew both the way and the goal, if they would but recall what they had heard their Master say both in public and in private.

"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me."

Jesus is the truth as well as the way, in Him "are hid all the treasures of wisdom." —(Col. ii., 3). Every great religion has its power in some one truth, or more, on which it is based. Find this central truth in each great religion, and you will have them summed up in the highest degree in Jesus Christ.

"If ye had known Me, ye should have known My Father also; and from henceforth ye know Him, and have seen Him."

"The English word know represents two Greek words in the better text, which are not identical in meaning," so the proper rendering of the first clause of this verse would be: "If ye had recognized Me—fully understood who I am—ye would have known My Father."

After all these years our conception of the mystery of the Trinity is very dim, so it is not to be wondered at (even after Jesus said what He did to Thomas) that we read:

"Philip saith unto Him, Lord, shew us the Father, and it sufficeth us.

"Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long with you, and yet hast thou not known Me, Philip? He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou, then, Shew us the Father?

"Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in Me? The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself, but the Father that dwelleth in me, He doeth the work."

The last part of the tenth verse in the revised version reads, "I speak not of Myself, but the Father abiding in Me doeth His works."

"Believe Me that I am in the Father and the Father in Me, or else believe Me for the very works' sake."

In other words, Jesus said: "If ye cannot understand My words, at least believe that I and the Father am one, on account of the works ye have seen Me do."

"Verily, verily I say unto you, He that believeth on Me, the works that I do he shall do also; and greater works than these shall he do, because I go unto My Father."

The promise was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost, when in one day the conversions were more than had taken place in the whole three years of Christ's ministry; and many times since the power of God has been so wonderfully manifested in a spiritual sense or manner, that doubters have been compelled to admit that "He is the Lord," and even in our day the healing of the body by divine power has caused sinners to seek Jesus.

"Because I go unto My Father." For thus (1) He became a spiritual king, reigning from heaven. (2) Thus He could send the Holy Spirit. (3) Because of His departure, He was no longer limited in His work to time and place, but was present with His disciples, all over the world. (4) By His departure He was exalted so as to touch the hearts of men, and draw all nations to Him in love, and thus fit them to be His instruments for doing these works. (5) His disciples were better fitted for their work, more confident and manly, better trained in every good work, by an invisible but ever-present Lord.

"And whatsoever ye shall ask in My name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."

Being led by the Spirit will prevent our asking for anything that is not consistent with His will, and it will also enable us to ask for and receive many temporal, physical and spiritual blessings that we have never thought were in our Father's will. The one condition was that they should ask in patience and faith, for without this asking they would not be fit to receive. The object, the limit, and the result of their asking are found in the expression, "That the Father may be glorified in the Son."

"If ye shall ask anything in My name, I will do it."

AMBUSHED IN SAMOA.

Followers of Mataafa Attack American and British Sailors.

KILLED ON A GERMAN PLANTATION

German Aids Rebels to Surround Anglo-American Party, Seven of Whom Meet Death—Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia Among the Killed—German Arrested.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The following dispatch from Admiral Kautz has been received:

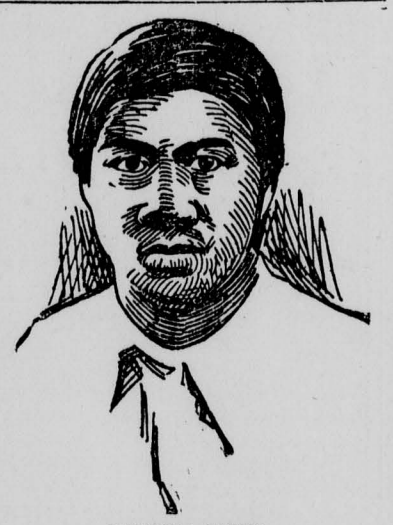
"AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 12.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

"On April 1, while the combined forces of British and United States, under Lieutenant Freeman, British Navy, were reconnoitring near Apia, they were ambuscaded.

"Deeply regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Philip V. Landsdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Coxwain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman E. Edsal and five men wounded belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed, two men and Lieutenant Freeman. KAUTZ."

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (By Cable).—As a result of an ambush of Mataafa's warriors on a German plantation at Apia, Samoa, 200 American and British sailors were forced to retreat to the beach, leaving three officers and four sailors dead upon the field.



MALIETOA TANUS.
(The legally chosen King.)

The officers killed were Lieutenant Landsdale and Ensign Monaghan, of the cruiser Philadelphia, and Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the British cruiser Tauranga.

The expedition was led by Lieutenant Freeman of the Tauranga. Ensign Monahan met his death by remaining to assist Lieutenant Lansdale. He stayed too long and was shot in retiring. Two British and two American sailors were also killed.

The natives beheaded the dead British and American officers, and priests of the French Mission afterward brought the heads to Apia.

The manager of the German plantation has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga, on affidavits declaring he was seen urging the rebels to fight.

It is estimated that about eight hundred warriors attacked the Anglo-American party from ambush.

On the arrival of the Tauranga at Apia, British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance The French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed, and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded.

On March 29 the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven-pounder were used. The friendlies also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendlies carried one head through Apia, which made Captain Stuart so furious that he went to the King and threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The King then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

On April 1 a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendlies was surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vaslel. The rebels opened fire on the rear, left flank and front of the Anglo-American force. The friendlies bolted, but the marines and bluejackets stood their ground splendidly, Americans and British firing shoulder to shoulder.

The Colt-automatic gun with the landing party became jammed, and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels, but "Retreat" was sounded three times before the marines and bluejackets retired.

Lieutenant Freeman, First Lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied force, was shot through the heart. Lieutenant Lansdale, of the Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to fix the jammed gun.

The same night the friendlies found the bodies of all the officers, headless. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulinuu, on Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests, and the graves were reopened, and the heads buried with the bodies.

The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieutenant Cave took command of the retreat.

The loss of the enemy in not known, but probably fifty of them were killed and many were wounded. The priests buried thirty-eight rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Mataafans had been dragging away their dead and wounded.

The Samoans say Mataafa three times resolved to surrender, but the German Consul, Herr Rose, advised him not to do so, and he now says he will never give in but will fight to the death.

British Warships Ordered to Samoa.

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Cable).—The cruiser Wallaroo, mounting eight guns, and the gunboat Goldfinch, six guns, have been ordered to proceed to Apia.

American Reinforcements to Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The supply ship Abarenda will sail from Norfolk with marines for Samoa. The collier Brutus is on her way there. The Scindia will sail from Manila at once.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION

Wonderful Progress Made by This Country in a Few Years.

OUR INDEPENDENT POSITION.

Agricultural Exports Increased $120,000,000 in 1898 as Compared With 1897 and Manufactured Exports $28,000,000—Extending Our Foreign Markets—We are Becoming Industrially Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The condition of the world's commerce at the end of 1898 is described in a review just made public by the State Department. The review is introductory to the publication soon to be made in regard to the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries and is addressed to the President in a letter from the Secretary of State. The Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Frederic Emory, summarizes the contents of the review in an introduction, in which he says the steady progress of commercial expansion is attested not only by the Custom House returns of exports and imports, but by official publications of other Governments and the detailed reports of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States.

"During the calendar year 1897," Mr. Emory says, "the agricultural exports of the United States amounted, in round figures, to $730,000,000, and in the calendar year 1898 to nearly $852,000,000. The exports of manufactured goods during 1897 aggregated nearly $280,000,000, and in 1898 to $308,000,000. We find, upon comparison of percentages of the total export trade, that, notwithstanding the enormous increase of exports of agricultural products, amounting to more than $120,000,000, there was a decline in the percentage of manufactured exports of less than one per cent. as compared with the previous year; that is to say, while the percentage of agricultural exports rose from 67.63 to 69 the exports of manufactured goods fell only from 25.89 to 24.96.

"There was an actual gain during the year 1898 in manufactured exports of about $28,000,000 against an increase during the calendar year 1897 of $26,000,000. When the fact is considered that during a portion of the year 1898 the industrial and commercial activities of the United States were more or less affected by the war with Spain, the increase of $28,000,000 in the exports of manufactured goods, would seem to indicate that we not only did not lose ground, but made substantial gains in certain markets."

Mr. Emory says it would appear that the United States is rapidly becoming industrially independent to a very great extent of the rest of the world, and at the same time is developing its commercial relations in such a way as will enable it to take in exchange much larger quantities of goods which it is unable to produce.

BRITAIN BEATEN AT HOME.

The Feeling Regarding the Awarding of Contracts to American Firms.

LONDON (By Cable).—America's successful competition in the industrial market, where she is beating the British on their own ground, is undoubtedly causing deep concern and heartburnings in British engineering circles. The acrimonious protests of English firms respecting the awarding of the Atbara Bridge contract to a Philadelphia firm brought out clearly this feeling, and the attempts to explain American success by the glut of work here do not harmonize with the complaints from English firms who have not received orders which have been sent to America.

The fact is that industrial circles here recognize that these contracts mean more than mere evanescent competition, as in the case of American engines; the railroad authorities here have conceived the highest opinion of American work. This is borne out by the statement of Manager Snell, of the locomotive department of the Great Northern Railway, which recently ordered engines from America. He said: "Apart from the fact that American builders are able to make more speedy delivery than the English there is no doubt whatever that American engines are of the highest excellence, and their present features and improvements are of such utility as to attract the custom of English companies."

The Daily Mail, taking up the question, urges a system of profit-sharing, with the introduction of the newest and best machinery, as the method "whereby America can be fought and worsted," though the paper adds: "We must own that the nation is in some degree suffering from the lack of strenuousness both in employers and employed."

The secretary of the Engineers' Society makes statements which bear out the impression that considerable apprehension is felt here at the prospect of an American industrial invasion. He said: "We certainly regret the transfer of work essentially belonging to our market, and it would be affectation to deny that there is indignation and much comment on the state of affairs. We hope it will prove only a temporary transfer, but you know the danger."

A National Anti-Trust League.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special).—The National Anti-Trust League has been formed here. It proposes to fight the combines by boycotting all the goods which they place on the market, and by inducing the consumers to use only the goods manufactured by independent factories. The plan is to allow a discount to every member who trades in goods not manufactured by the trusts. Coupons will be issued to merchants dealing in those goods. The customer will receive a coupon with each non-trust article bought and the coupons will be redeemed at headquarters.

BURNED A LOBSTER FACTORY.

Newfoundland Man's Confession May Cause Trouble With France.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (Special).—Graham Tyler, a settler of Bonne Bay, on the west coast of Newfoundland, has confessed that he set fire to the French lobster factory on St. John's Island, intending to provoke a crisis in the treaty shore question. He has been arrested on a charge of arson.

When under examination before Magistrate Avery of Bonne Bay, Tyler declared that it was time the Frenchmen were cleared off the coast. He gloried in his deed, and boasted that no Newfoundland jury would ever convict him. The affair has created a great sensation here, as serious trouble is expected with France as a result of the act of incendiarism.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

House cleaning is in full blast just at the present time.

Jno. C. Taylor, of Shade Gap, was in town on Monday.

B. F. Ewing, of McVeytown, was a Sunday visitor in town.

Mrs. Jas. M. Johnston visited her son Robert in Huntingdon over Sunday.

Hon. W. M. Williamson, of Huntingdon, was in town a few hours on Tuesday last.

C. E. Etnier, of York, Pa., was the guest of his aunt, Miss Mary Morrison, on Shirley street on Sunday.

Editor O. Z. Shaver, of the *Bulletin*, with his family were the guests of friends in Orbisonia on Sunday.

On account of fixing the boiler at the chair factory on Monday, a number of employees were off duty for that day.

H. C. Kinsloe and wife and Mrs. Morrison, all of Newton Hamilton, Pa., were the guests of friends in town on Monday.

Jas. Davis is adding to the appearance of his residence on Water street by treating the property to a coat of paint.

The first real spring weather made its appearance last week and the thermometer put on a spring look around 70 degrees.

The trustees of the M. E. church and Mrs. Baker are putting up a neat dividing fence at the church property on Shirley street.

Miss Kate Swayne has recently purchased the Elisha Fields property on the south side of Shirley street, below Division street.

Dr. M. G. Miller, of Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife, arrived in town last week and will spend some time at his father's residence at Cora.

This place has about fifty cyclers who are making good use of the recent fine weather to indulge themselves in their favorite sport to the fullest extent.

W. R. Liveringhouse, of Lincoln township, one of the many candidates for the office of county treasurer, was in town on Saturday looking up the political situation.

R. A. DeFrehn, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., a former resident of this plaee, was in town a few hours on Friday last, looking well and indicating by his manner that his new home agrees with him.

On account of the first operation not being as successful as wished for, a second amputation of the foot of Bates Bell, about two inches above the ankle joint, was decided on on Sunday and accordingly performed by Dr. Stever, of Three Springs, assisted by the local physicians. The young man stood the operation well and is improving.

TROUGH CREEK.

Farming has commenced in good earnest.

Rain, snow and sunshine, alternately, on Sunday winding up with a pretty hard freeze Monday and Tuesday mornings.

The prevalence of smallpox at Windber prevented Messrs. Barton and Geo. Greenland from going thither in search of labor.

I see some people in our township, as well as in other townships in which I have traveled of late, are in the habit of allowing brush to be thrown in the public roads. If such were to cause a run-off of a team and someone hurt or killed, as might easily happen, who would be responsible for the damage? See decision of superior court in last week's ITEM.

Just at this writing if a road scraper that could be made for $10 were dragged over our valley road just once each way it would fill nearly all the ruts and give us smooth roads at once and would last for a number of years, filling its mission each year thereby saving much money until the people would rise up and demand some greater improvement on the present lean-on-the shovel-handle system.

If the street commissioner of Mapleton would fill up the big mud hole where the road crosses the railroad leading to the Phillips sand quarry and the owner of the ground adjacent would plant a post of sufficient height that it could not be driven over where the stump is that almost everyone runs over in getting around the mud hole, it would cause people to drive in the proper place, save some ugly words and be quite a satisfaction to folks who enter Mapleton by the above named route.

The Trough Creek items of last week as well as some others need some corrections. In the officers of Pine Grove Sunday school the name of Miss Mabel Swope as treasurer was left out by somebody. Leslie Smith did not go to Juniata college as he told the correspondent he intended to do. In giving the age of Amon Bumgardner, by mistake, he was in his sixtieth year instead of his eightieth year as it read. Instead of seven laboring men from Calvin to the upper end of the valley it should have been twenty-seven.

CALVIN.

J. E. Pheasant has gone to housekeeping.

J. O. Smith lost two valuable cows last week.

S. L. Glasgow went to Tyrone last week on business.

J. C. Shaffer was in Mapleton on business on Monday.

Cain O'Neal, of Broad Top, was in this place on Monday.

Farmers are busy planting potatoes and oats. Wheat is looking fairly well.

Frank Harbaugh has secured employment at Orbisonia and has gone thither.

W. T. Steele, salesman for Woodcock & Curry, of Waterside, Pa., is out on the road.

M. R. Brenneman, of Smithfield, visited at the home of Jacob Bumgardner last week.

Miss Annie Steel, of Altoona, and Mrs. Bessie Reese, of Snyder county, are visitors at their parental home.

The little babe that came to the home of Thos. Prough about a month ago has been quite sick for a week past, but is much better at this writing.

Henry Quarry has made some improvements to the outside of his store room, which is occupied by Shaffer & Hoover, by the erection of a new porch.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school 6.30, preaching by Rev. J. F. Glass 10.30, Epworth League 7.30 in charge of Mrs. Geo. Roland.

The Calvin M. E. Sunday school has elected the following officers: Supt., J. C. Shaffer; Asst. Supt., B. F. Mierley; Sec'y, Gertie Roland; librarian, Rosa Shaffer; Treas., Jennie Wright; teachers, Mrs. Mary Wright, Miss Eunice E. Roland, Miss Rosa Shaffer, Miss Ettie Pheasant, Miss Bertha Coder, Mrs. Maggie Householder, S. L. Glasgow and E. M. Wright.

CASSVILLE.

Old Boreas is loathe to leave us.

Rev. Bryner, the junior pastor of the M. E. church, preached his first sermon Sunday evening to a very large and interested audience.

We are informed that the missionary service held at Calvin last Sabbath, in charge of Miss Rosa Shaffer, was one of the best ever held there.

The Willing Workers held their regular meeting on Saturday afternoon. Two new members were received—Miss Mary Hyssong and Master Wade Fish. Recitations, motion songs and readings filled the time pleasantly and profitably.

J. W. Heaton and Lemuel Stevens planted some nice young trees before the Methodist church. It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew is a benefactor, so both these gentlemen deserve the thanks of the community.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Epworth League on the charge was held at the M. E. parsonage Saturday, and a very excellent program arranged for the convention to be held at Pine Grove May 13th. The secretary, J. C. Shaffer, was instructed to have programs printed at ITEM office.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney trouble as well as women, and feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Every bottle guaranteed.

LATTA GROVE.

C. Robison, of Calvin, was a Sunday visitor to our valley.

Frank Stever and wife have been visiting among friends in Altoona.

A. M. Smith, of Altoona, who is employed on the railroad, recently visited parents and friends here.

O. M. Dell, of Langdondale, recently spent a few days with his parents at this place. He is looking well.

A. W. Wright, of Smith valley, has been confined to his room for some time. His condition is improving.

Elsie Lynn recently had one of his fingers badly lacerated by getting it in contact with the saw at the stave mill.

Last Two Low-Rate Excursions to Washington and Baltimore via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last two Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate ten-day excursions from Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania to Washington will leave on April 27 and May 11. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rates quoted below, good going on special train indicated, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.30 P. M., and carrying through sleeping cars to Washington. Special train of through parlor cars and coaches will be run on the following schedule:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg	8.00	A. M.	$9 00
Altoona	11.40	"	7 35
Bellwood	f11.52	"	7 35
Tyrone	12.03	P. M.	7 25
Huntingdon	12.35	"	6 65
Mount Union	f12.54	"	6 35
Lewistown Junction	1.33	"	5 60
Washington	Arrive 7.15	"	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to agent.

Tickets will be good returning on any regular train, except the Pennsylvania Limited, until May 6 and May 20, respectively, and to stop off at Baltimore within limit.

Holders of special excursion tickets to Washington can purchase, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices in Washington, excursion tickets to Richmond at rate of $4.00 and to Old Point Comfort (all rail) at $6.00; at the offices of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company, excursion tickets (not including meals and staterooms on steamers) to Old Point Comfort or Norfolk, Va., at $3.50, and to Virginia Beach at $4.50; Washington to Mt. Vernon and return, via electric railway, 50 cents. Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 4-12-3t

—It makes no difference how bad the wound if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; it will quickly heal and leave no scar. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—WANTED—Until May 15th I will buy metal and old iron. Highest market price paid. G. D. Wood.

—Some of the results of neglected dyspeptic conditions of the stomach are cancer, consumption, heart disease and epilepsy. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure prevents all this by effecting a quick cure in all cases of dyspepsia. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

—BARK AND WOOD WANTED.—I will pay the following prices for bark and wood delivered on the wharf at Mapleton: Rock oak bark, (2000 lbs,) $5.00; black oak bark, (2240 lbs.) $3.00; linn and poplar wood, (160 ft.) $4.75; jack pine wood, (160 ft.) $3.00; white pine billets, (128 ft.) $2.75. All bark must be delivered prior to July 1st and all wood to be delivered during the year 1899. B. F. Baker.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large Book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

NOTICE.—

The account of W. M. Henderson, assignee of James Rhea, of Tell township, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 6th day of January, 1899, will be allowed by said Court on the 1st day of May, 1899, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. Mar. 27, '99. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi May 3, 1899, and absolutely May 8, 1899.

1 BURKE. Second and final account of James Cullen, administrator of the estate of James Burke, late of Spruce Creek, deceased.

2 GROVE. The account of Lucy C. Grove, administratrix c. t. a. of John H. Grove, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

3 MYERS. First and partial account of Louisa Myers, Orville Myers and Roy Myers, administrators of the estate of Reuben Myers, late of Shirleysburg, deceased.

4 KRUGH. First and final account of Frances J. Jones, guardian of Mary E. Krugh, minor child of Adam Krugh, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.

5 PRICE. First and final account of William A. Park, guardian of Hayes Price, a minor child of Burton Price, deceased.

6 JAEKEL. First and final account of John S. Blair, guardian of Frederick B. Jaekel, minor child of Cora B. Jaekel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

7 ARMITAGE. First account of J. R. Simpson, administrator c. t. a. of John Armitage, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

8 BROWNLEE. First and final account of H. C. Weight, administrator of the estate of Thomas Brownlee, late of the borough of Three Springs, deceased.

9 STONE. First and final account of Jennie Stone, administratrix of Jacob W. Stone, late of Penn township, deceased.

10 BAKER. First and final account of J. F. Schock, administrator of the estate of Rebecca L. Baker, late of Hampshire Co., West Va., (formerly of Huntingdon, Pa.) deceased.

11 BAKER. Partial account of J. F. Schock, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Tobias Baker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

12 NEFF. First and final account of Clara A. Neff, surviving administratrix of the estate of Gilbert Neff, late of Logan township, dec'd.

13 EWING. First and final account of David E. Frazier, administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Ewing, late of the township of West, dec'd.

14 PARKS. First and final account of Geo. W. Taylor and Joseph A. Parks, administrators of the estate of Andrew Parks, late of the township of Cass, deceased.

15 KURTZ. First and final account of Daniel C. Kurtz, administrator of the estate of Isaac Kurtz, late of the township of Walker, dec'd.

16 GREENE. The first and partial account of Eli E. Shore, Wm. J. Greene and J. C. Shore, executors of the estate of A. K. Greene, late of the borough of Saltillo, deceased.

17 SHOOP. First and final account of Simpson A. Shoop, trustee to sell the real estate of John Shoop, late of the township of Union, dec'd.

18 BROWN. The trust account of Charles G. Brown and Elmer C. Brown, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel T. Brown, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution and release attached.

Register's office, April 4, 1899. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on May 3, 1899. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely September 6, 1899.

1 ADAMS. Inventory of the personal property of Walter L. Adams, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Rachel H. Adams.

2 LAIRD. Inventory of the personal property of Henry S. Laird, late of Franklin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary A. Laird.

3 AYERS. Inventory of the personal property of John W. Ayers, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Susan Ayers.

4 HOUCK. Inventory of the personal property of D. W. Houck, late of Broad Top City, deceased, as taken by his widow, Annie M. Houck.

5 HENRY. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel E. Henry, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Maria Henry.

Office of Clerk O. C., April 4, 1899. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

The Appearance Of A Robin

is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.

We have received a large quantity of goods for Spring trade but you know we always have a choice stock. Our supply of

Dress Goods

is attractive and we will take pleasure in showing you these goods. We have the nicest stock of Notions, etc., in town.

Pure groceries, clean and fresh, the best of syrups meats, fish, canned goods, etc

There is not a more complete stock of

General Merchandise

than we carry.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Your trade solicited.

A. B. Gillam.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 20, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown	....	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown	....	9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton	5.33	11 00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	1	8.56
Tyrone	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona	7.40	1.00	3.45	3 10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00	12.45	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood	5.12	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham	5.28	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg	5 45	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon	5.57	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton	6.11	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union	6.16	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton	6 21	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown	6.37	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc.	6.58	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin	7.18	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal	7.22	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown	7.46	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon	8.20	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore		11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45		
Washington		1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55		
Phila.	11 48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York	2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.40, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5 53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3. 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN, Huntingdon, Pa.

9 28-98. tf

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

LAUGHTER-PROVOKING STORIES FOR LOVERS OF FUN.

A Mocking Statement—Opposed to Supererogatory Effort—The Matron's Query—Receptive—Explanation of a Husband—An Up to Date Individual, Etc., Etc

In the crowded car I stand,
Weary and numb and cold;
Jostled and squeezed and jammed,
Not even a strap to hold.

This statement meets my eye,
Its mockery well I know,
"For space in this car apply
To Messrs. Ad. and Co."

—Life.

Receptive.

Bill—"The fellow has some very good ideas."

Jill—"Yes; he must have a lot of bright friends."—Yonkers Statesman.

Opposed to Supererogatory Effort.

"Don't you ever take a nap in the daytime?"

"No, it's too much trouble to get awake more than once a day."—Chicago Record.

The Matron's Query.

"We never quarrel," said the young wife.

"Which of you is it that has no spirit?" asked the matron of maturer years.—Chicago Post.

One Advantage.

"What is the use of looking for the North Pole?"

"Why, after it is found, it won't be necessary to send any more expeditions to look for it."—Puck.

An Up to Date Individual.

"Mr. Perkins is a good business man, isn't he, daughter?"

"I think so, mamma; ten minutes after he was presented to me he told me he was a widower."—Chicago Record.

The Court Record.

"What is it that interests you so much in that paper?"

"I'm looking over the court record."

"The court record?"

"Yes; the list of marriage licenses."—Chicago Post.

Her Wonderful Powers.

"How can you scold all the time?' was asked of the woman with five step children and an indolent husband.

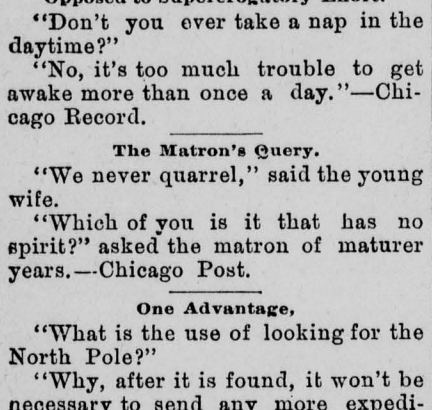
"I can't just explain it, but I know that I'm blessed with wonderful powers of endurance."—Detroit Free Press.

Explanation of a Husband.

Wife—"Darling, why is it that you are always running down mothers-in-law?"

Husband—"Calm yourself, my dear, I have nothing against your mother-in-law. It's only mine I find fault with."

Irrepressible.



Vigilant—"You don't feel quite so gay as you did, perhaps."

Victim—"On the contrary, gents, I feel like a bird."—Life.

A Surprise For Dad.

"I am about to give the governor the greatest surprise of his life," said Halfback to his college room-mate.

"How are you going to do that?"

"In this letter that I am writing I do not intend to ask for money."—Detroit Free Press.

Finding His Measure.

"I'd like to know why it is," said young Brokeleigh to his tailor, "that every time you make a pair of trousers for me you get them a little short?"

"I don't know," was the reply, "unless it's because I usually find you that way when I present the bill."

An Iron Constitution.

"I should think you would suffer, standing out here all day in that spring suit, after wearing such heavy overcoats," said the Wooden Indian.

"Oh, I am all right, thank you," replied the clothing dummy. "I am of a wiry frame, you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Possible Calamity.

Old Mr. Dadkins—"Ar-r—r! So I have caught you kissing my daughter, have I?"

Young Mr. Cooley—"I trust there is no doubt it, sir. The light is quite dim, and I should feel vastly humiliated if it should turn out that I had been kissing the cook."

Prize Money Victories.

The great naval celebrity was on his way to the safety deposit vaults with several installments of prize money.

"Hello!" exclaimed an intimate friend; "what have you there?"

"These," replied the celebrity, "are the fortunes of war that you read so much about."—Indianapolis Journal

The Consistencies.

"Accordion plaiting went out of style long ago," she said severely.

"Of course," answered the man who calmly displays his ignorance; "a quiet little thing like an accordion wouldn't stand any show among the riotous loudness of current styles. It ought to be something in the orchestrion or brass band style."—Washington Star.

Incident to a Victory.

Belle—"Tom Micklesmack thinks he's awfully smart, but I got ahead of him to-day."

Kate—"Did you? Tell me how."

Belle—"He told me he was going to kiss me. He supposed I would scream and run off; but I just held my ground and kept perfectly still."

Kate—"And he kissed you?"

Belle—"Yes; but that was merely incidental to my victory, you know."—Boston Transcript.

THUMB SIGNATURES LEGAL.

Finger Marks Admissible as Evidence in Law Courts in India.

A bill has just been passed by the Imperial Legislative Council of India making finger-mark impressions admissible as evidence in courts of law. The reason for this measure is that the system of taking thumb marks for the identification of prisoners was introduced in several of the Indian prisons some time ago, but in a test case brought before the Calcutta High Court it was decided that under the existing Indian Evidence act these impressions were not admissible as evidence. There was also the difficulty of classifying and indexing the finger impressions, but this has since been overcome by a system elaborated by the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, and the bill now before the Indian Office in England will probably become law, states the Sun.

In a country like India, where the people are so illiterate, the mere affixing of a mark certified to by witnesses to a document has little legal value, the facilities afforded to forgery being so great. But the imprint of the lines of the thumb or of one of the fingers is a personal mark not easily falsified or mistaken. This method has been in use in the past in various countries, but it is the first time that it has been introduced into modern law, and its working will be watched with no little interest.

It is an interesting fact that the conventional substitute in Turkish official documents for the royal or imperial arms on those of other countries is the modified form of the representation of the human hand. The toughra, as it is called, or sign manual, derives its origin from an incident in Ottoman history. One of the earlier Sultans, being unable to write, and having no seal convenient on the occasion of the signing of a treaty, placed his hand on the ink pad and imprinted its mark on the treaty in token of ratification.

A Brother's Talk to His Sister.

The women folks of the family were discussing the merits of short skirts the other day, when, to wind up the talk, one of them declared, "Well, I know they are comfortable, and I think they are mighty pretty, too, and so——" with a merry glance at the big brother, dozing by the fire, "and so do the men folks."

But to her astonishment the big brother sat up and appeared very much awake indeed.

"That's where you're wrong," he announced decidedly, "we don't." The girls stared at him in astonishment, but he went on: "They would be pretty enough if," and there he stopped impressively. "They would be charming enough if you girls only wouldn't persist in toeing in."

There was a cry of wrath and dismay from the maidens, but he deftly caught the paper cutter and dodged the embroidery hoops that came slinging over to him and went calmly on. "You may deny it, but it's gospel truth. Almost every girl toes in more or less. It's the rarest thing in the world to see a girl who can handle her feet well. I suppose the long skirts that hide all deficiencies made them careless, and now they forget that the short ones are such revealers. It is a delight to see short skirts on a girl who doesn't toe in or bend her ankles or shuffle her feet, but otherwise it is dreadful. Now, mind my words—either stick to sweeping skirts or learn to manage your feet properly." And the rude fellow hurried from the room to avoid the impending storms.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Bishop Has Many Strings.

Bishop Mitchinson, who has been elected master of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been Ramsden preacher at Cambridge, select preacher at Oxford, and has published a standard work on the Greek syntax. He is an enthusiastic botanist, geologist, antiquary and musician, and has been heard to boast that he can carry his episcopal robes and an evening suit in a smaller compass than any bishop.

If there is good in us, it will bring out good in others.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Best Method of Ventilating a Room.

The best mode of keeping a room constantly ventilated without draught is to have the frame of the lower part of the window supplemented by an additional piece of wood about five inches deep. This admits of the lower sash being raised without draught from the bottom of the window. Air is admitted in the middle, where the lower sash is raised above the end of the top one.—Ladies' Home Journal

Pineapple Preserve.

Remove the skin and eyes. Grate the pineapple or prepare it thus: Holding the pineapple in the left hand, with a silver fork tear out small bits, beginning at the stem end. Throw away the core which is left. To each pound of pineapple thus prepared allow three-fourths pound of sugar. Put the sugar on the fire, with one cupful of cold water to every two pounds of sugar. Heat slowly and let it just begin to boil before adding the fruit, which should be made very hot first by being set in a saucepan put in boiling water at the back of the stove. Heating the fruit in this way before adding to the sirup prevents that hardness which is often disagreeable in preserved pineapple. Boil all together slowly for fifteen minutes. Then pour into jars and seal when cold. Four medium-sized pineapples will make five pints of preserves.

Cleaning Curtains.

It always pays to have a frame of light wooden strips to dry curtains on. It should be the exact size of the curtains, so that they may be stretched on it when wet and dried in this way. Tack a strip of strong cloth on all sides of the frame, and pin the curtains evenly to this strip at the bottom, top and sides. Or, if you prefer, they may be basted to it, though this is more trouble. Almost any variety of curtain can be washed by the method given. Expensive Brussels curtains had better be cleaned by a regular French scourer, who understands how to handle real lace.

Before touching the curtains make a strong soapsuds of hot water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved for every gallon of water, and half a bar of soap shaved and melted for every tubful of water. Put the curtains in this water. Souse them up and down and let them soap well covered over night. The next morning examine them, put them through a wringer and throw them into fresh soapsuds. Souse them repeatedly and scald them in a clothes boiler, and rinse them as carefully as possible in two or three rinsing waters. If they are white, blue them a little, but bleach them by laying them on the frames on the grass. If they are creamy in color dry them in the house, and use a few tablespoonfuls of strong coffee to preserve the yellow tint.—New York Ledger.

Dressing the Table.

In giving teas, dinners, or lunches, the fashion is to give a careless but artistic grace to the arrangement of the flowers, ribbons, and other decorations. The dinner of ceremony has fewer courses this season than usual, and the hostess is supposed to put more on the table decoration. Flowers are used freely in connection with ribbons, which run from the center to the corners, or are caught up and interlaced between vases, candelabra, and flower-stands. There is the conventional style of decoration, which consists in giving a rather formal and stiff appearance to the table, or the "broadcast," which is aptly called "studied disorder." The blossoms and clusters of ferns and sprays are apparently scattered over the table in a haphazard way, but in reality the effect is obtained through more study and exhibition of taste than the conventional method.

The Japanese have sent us this season little fluted supports for cut flowers, and as they are made of strips of soft lead, they can be bent to suit any occasion. By means of them the flowers can be bunched in any form, even making initials out of them. Costume menu cards are used for elaborate dinners. The dresses of the fair women on them represent various stages of fashion, and one can give a fancy costume dinner with appropriate menu cards at hand for immediate use. At the five-o'clock tea—the fashionable function of the season for paying social debts on a large scale—the tendency is to make an elaborate display of rich china, table decorations, and an abundance of all good things to eat.—The New Voice.

Recipes.

Fried Apples—Take out the core and slice the apples in thin round pieces. Do not peel. Drop in a pan of hot butter or lard and let them fry a light brown. Take out with a strainer, sprinkle them with sugar and serve hot. Small apples are best for frying.

Egg Rolls—Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder into a pint of flour. Rub a tablespoonful of butter through this prepared flour. Beat thoroughly two eggs, add these with a pinch of salt to a cupful of milk, the above prepared flour. Make a soft dough. Roll thin, use a large round cutter, rub a little melted butter over the top, fold over on the other half, bake in a hot oven.

Chocolate Fruit Cookies—Cream thoroughly together one-half of a cupful of sugar; mix together two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, one tablespoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water, and cook for a moment or two over the fire until smooth, then add to the butter and sugar. Add two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of seeded and chopped raisins, one pint of flour in which is mixed one teaspoonful of baking powder; then add more flour until just stiff enough to roll out quite thin. Bake in a moderate oven.

Macaroni Pudding — Put four ounces of small macaroni, with a small stick of cinnamon, into a pint and a quarter of boiling milk, sweetened to taste. Let it boil until the macaroni has absorbed the milk, taking care that it does not burn. Remove the cinnamon and put the macaroni into a bowl to get cold. Stir in the beated yolks of four eggs and the beaten whites of two. Butter and bread crumb a plain mold, using very fine bread crumbs; put the mixture into it and bake about twenty minutes; then turn out and serve the pudding with jam sauce.

Life on an East Indiaman.

There was never a finer ship afloat than the East Indiaman, from, say, 1800 down to the last of them, such as the Earl of Balcarres. Those old East Indiamen were exceedingly comfortable ships—liberally found and handsomely furnished. It is a question whether passengers grew more weary of the ocean after four months' salt water to Bombay and Calcutta than do travelers in these times after six days of the Atlantic or a little more than a month to New Zealand. People of old when they went to sea in an Indiaman knew what they had to expect. They danced, flirted, sang, talked scandal, quarreled and made it up, and often the young people got engaged to be married. All the after-part of the ship was a village full of people more or less good humored.

Many are still alive—they are no longer young—who remember that an old-fashioned voyage round the Cape to the East—the old cuddy, the grif-fin, the ayah, the eternal Brigadier with his majestic whiskers. She was by no means lost to sight when John Company hauled down his flag. The East and West India Docks grew full of her, at least of ships which, in regard to burden, stateliness of appearance, sumptuousness of cabin fittings, were well worthy to be the Indiaman's successors. No finer set of ships in the days of wood ever sailed out of the Thames than some, indeed most, of the vessels of the fleets which flew the house-flags of Green, Dunbar, Wigram and Smith.—Clark Russell in the Pall Mall Magazine.

Chinese Prescriptions.

The taking of a first dose of Chinese medicine is an ordeal which can be better imagined than described. It is invariably a bitter decoction. If the patient prefers, the herbs are given him in square pasteboard boxes holding about a pint each, and he "cooks" them at home. A Chinese prescription contains from ten to sixteen varieties of herbs, flowers, nuts, gums, barks and roots. More than 3000 species are classified and used as medicine, but of these only some 600 are in general use. Whether the patient takes the remedies at the sanitarium or at home, he is requested to present himself every day before the doctor for another pulse examination, so that every change in his condition may be noted and the prescriptions may be varied accordingly.

The Chinese are clever chemists in the line of pharmaceutical preparations, and prepare many medicines for their own use in the form of pills and powders; but these are employed by the Chinese physicians in treating the ailments of white people only to a limited extent. The reason given is that the simple, hot decoctions of the fresh root or plant are the best form, because the most readily assimulated into the system.—Lippincott's.

The Fate of a Kentucky Hunter.

While Samuel Dent was engaged in cutting up a large tree he had felled the other day near the Marshall County line in Kentucky he discovered in a cyst in the tree a lot of bones, which were brought to town and pronounced as human bones by physicians.

Portions of a skull and hip bones are very distinct. Old records show that in 1869 or 1870 a party of coon hunters started out one dark night to hunt the animals, and one of their number, Bardman by name, mysteriously disappeared. It was thought that Bardman was drowned, but it is now believed that he had "treed" a coon and then climbed up to get his game and was suddenly overcome and sank into the big cavity in the tree and was there suffocated.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Strike of Jurors.

After the strike of lawyers in Spain, we have now a strike of jurymen in Austria. The citizens of Prague who are called upon to act as jurymen have unanimously refused to attend for that purpose unless a new hall is built to accommodate them, the old one being unhealthy and too small.

REMINISCENCE.

There's a name that sometimes haunts me,
Mary Jane;
First it gladdens, then it taunts me;
The refrain
Bids me back to trees and heather,
Where in olden, golden weather,
You and I were oft together,
Mary Jane.

Murmuring silk and satin gleaming,
Mary Jane,
Bid me from this rustic dreaming,
But in vain;
Though enchantments now endeavor
That old mystic spell to sever,
Heart throbs speak the old name ever,
Mary Jane.

Lights and prisms cannot glisten,
Mary Jane,
Like the stars that paused to listen
By the lane.
And the stars themselves, repining,
Ere we parted were declining.
Awed by your bright eyes outshining
Mary Jane.

Beauty sometimes deigns to hear me,
Mary Jane,
But I wish that you were near me,
Once again,
With the whispering leaves in chorus,
And the starlight glittering o'er us,
And the long white road before us,
Mary Jane.

—Washington Star.

PITH AND POINT.

"Was he in love with his art?" "Passionately; when he died he drew his last breath."—Wrinkle.

"Paw, who was the most patient man?" was little Tommy's eighteenth question. "Job used to be," said Mr. Figg.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Two souls with but a single thought,"
The poem says, nor errs—
His thought is all of her, you see,
And so, likewise, is hers.

—Detroit Journal.

Gusher—"There's a house built on the Elizabethan style." Guyer—"Umph! I can understand now why that Queen remained single."—Denver Republican.

"Emeline, you are not happy; what makes you pretend that you are?" "Because artificial happiness is lots better than none at all."—Detroit Free Press.

"I noticed a decided coolness between you and Blanche last night." "Yes; she sat on one side of her cousin from Boston and I on the other."—Chicago News.

"How is your brother, Tommy?" "Ill in bed, miss—he's hurt himself." "How did he do that?" "We were playing at who could lean furthest out of a car window, and he won."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Singleton — "My congratulations, old man; no more sewing on buttons now, eh?" Wederly—"No, indeed! I wear a belt, now. It keeps me so busy supporting a wife that I haven't time to sew on buttons."

Miss Passee (sentimentally)—"Do you think it is possible to love an old man?" Miss Pert (roguishly)—"Yes, it is. For I do." Miss Passee—"Oh! I hadn't heard. Who is it?" Miss Pert (laughingly)—"It's pa."—Harper's Bazar.

"Look at me!" exclaimed the leading lawyer. "I never took a drop of medicine in my life, and I'm as strong as any two of your patients put together!" "Well, that's nothing," retorted the physician. "I never went to law in my life, and I'm as rich as any two dozen of your clients put together!"

"It is only right that I should tell you," she said, "that father has lost all." "Not all!" he exclaimed. "Yes, all," she asserted. "No," he said, firmly; "not all. You are still left to him. I could not be so cruel as to add to his misfortunes. Tell him—tell him from me that my generosity impels me to leave him what little lies in my power."—Chicago Evening Post.

Stern Parent—"So you love my daughter, do you? Can you support her, if I consent to the marriage?" College Student—"I hoped that if you considered my suit favorably you could give me a situation where I could work and rise." Stern Parent—"I could." College Student—"O, thank you, I——" Stern Parent—"I can give you a situation where you can work and rise about 5 o'clock in the morning."—Harlem Life.

Potting Spanish Sharpshooters.

When the American army advanced so rapidly toward Santiago on July 1 many Spanish sharpshooters were left behind their lines. This gave them a chance to fire from the rear, almost demoralizing the Americans and causing them to think for a time that their own comrades were firing into them. Most of these were eventually treed. Discovered, their finish followed at once. The Americans were greatly incensed against these marksmen, and when they uncovered one invariably made a quick finish of him as he sat in his perch among the palm branches.—New York Sun.

Pharmacists in the Navy.

There are now in the United States Navy more than 100 pharmacists, who enjoy the highest rank in the hospital corps of that service, and correspond to the hospital stewards in the army. The salary is graded from $700 a year to $1800, according to length of service and place of employment, whether on shore or at sea. The pharmacists are appointed after examination, both mental and physical, and serve under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the navy.

MY SOLDIER BOY.

"REVEILLE."

"Rub-a-dub-dub,"
With an old tin tub,
  Marching along in glee;
A rattle and war
On the nursery floor,
And my little one
  Stands at my knee.
The chubby hands clasp
In their baby grasp,
  An improvised drum in his joy;
I pause in my tasks,
When my darling asks:
"Mamma, what do you fink
  Of your soldier boy?"

"ROLL CALL."

The years flow fast,
And my boy at last
  Saluted his country's flag;
Enrolled his name
For a cause humane,
  With a courage disdaining brag.
When I saw him stand
With his gun in hand,
  I thought of that nursery toy;
My poor heart bled
When my volunteer said:
"Mother, bid godspeed
  To your soldier boy."

"DRESS PARADE."

They marched away
One proud, sad day,
  With colors gayly flying;
With firm set lip,
And steady step,
  While mother hearts were crying.
Their eyes shone clear
With a purpose dear,
  E'en death could not destroy.
My eyes grew dim,
And I wondered then,
"What thinks the world
  Of my soldier boy?"

"TAPS."

The cannons cease,
The "dove of peace"
  Broods over the battlefield.
My boy lies there,
In his golden hair,
  The life blood all congealed.
The dear, brave face
To the stars upturned,
  His spirit past annoy.
O, soul! kneel low,
For I wonder now.
"What thinks his God
  Of my soldier boy?"
—Elizabeth Roosa Coddington.

FOOLED BY BORROWED NEWS.

Why Luther Carter Decided to Subscribe.

BY ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL.

"BOY, did you get the paper?" Mr. Luther Carter put his head out of the sitting-room door and spoke sharply.

"Yep," Cyrus approached with easy moderation and held it out.

"Well, I guess you stopped to print it on a hand-press. I don't know where in the world you take your slowness from." Mr. Luther Carter recrossed the room to his easy chair, adjusting his spectacles on the way. His motions were all deliberate, and suggested a probable reason for little Cyrus's slowness.

Mrs. Luther Carter glanced up deprecatingly from her mending. "Now, Luther," she said, with meek disapprobation in her voice. "Now, Luther, you haven't been borrowing Andrew Gamble's newspaper again?"

"That's hitting the nail higher on the head than you ever did before, Jane Ellen!"

"But you borrowed it yesterday, Luther, and day before, and day before that."

"And day before that—keep her a-going, Jane Ellen. I guess you can go as far back as the flood." Mr. Carter's laugh cackled unmelodiously behind the paper,

"But it's dreadfully mortifying to me, Luther, anyway. It does seem as if we might take a newspaper ourselves, and lend instead of borrow, a spell. Then we'd see how it feels."

One spectacled eye appeared above the paper's rim, followed shortly by its mate. Little Mrs. Luther withered under them. She fumbled for a new needle, clicking the scissors and spools together nervously. She had never ventured upon so bold a suggestion before, and already was deeply repentant.

"Jane Ellen, you better darn those stockings, and I guess you can do it easier if you keep your lips shut-to."

In at the open windows stole pleasant, flower-sweetened wafts of summer air. Incessant, keen insect voices buzzed and clicked and sang. Within, for a while, there was no sound but the gentle crackle of Andrew Gamble's newspaper; then Luther Carter spoke with a gruff attempt at apologetic good humor.

"When I'm in Andrew's luck, and the uncle I never had and wasn't named after dies and leaves me a pretty little mess of money, I'll take the paper, Jane Ellen. I guess till then 'twon't hurt Andrew if I do borrow his."

"That was a good while ago. I should have thought Andrew'd spent it all long ago, Luther, building barns and things as he did."

Luther Carter suddenly laid down the paper. He gave a startled cry.

"My good land, what is it, Luther? You look all stuck in a heap!" exclaimed his wife.

"He's dead, Jane Ellen!"

"Who's dead?" Her voice rose shrill and anxious.

"Andrew is—Andrew Gamble! He died this morning—'as we go to press,' it says. There's a black mark all round the notice. I guess Marietta was thinking to send it to John's folks. It clean takes my breath away!"

"Andrew Gamble dead! I can't believe it, Luther—it isn't possible! I guess we shouldn't have to find it out in the newspaper."

"Well, read it for yourself, then, Jane Ellen."

They huddled over the paper, reading the lines together with scared, distressed faces. It was a small sheet, whose local columns stood out, boldly prominent. It was the only daily paper in the thrifty town of S——.

Andrew Gamble dead! Andrew Gamble! Why, he lived just a house or two beyond. How could he die and they not know it at once? But there it was: "As we go to press the painful news reaches us of the sudden death of our much-esteemed and well-known citizen, Andrew Gamble. It is too late to obtain particulars of the sad event for to-day's issue."

Luther Carter went to the door and called "Cyry! Cyry!" imperatively. Cyrus shuffled slowly in and sat on the edge of a chair, awed by the solemnity in his parents' faces.

"Cyrus, did you see An—did you see the folks when you went to borrow the paper?"

Mrs. Carter groaned softly and wiped her eyes on Cyrus's undarned sock.

"Nope—guess there wasnt anybody at home. It looked all kind of shut up."

Mrs. Carter groaned again. "Didn't you see anybody, Cyry?" persisted Luther. "Now you think real hard. Who came to the door?"

"Nobody did. I walked in, after I'd kept knocking a while."

Cyrus began to look embarrassed under this fire of mysterious questions.

"Well, nobody gave me the paper. I took it. It's always lying on the table, waiting to be taken. I guess Mrs. Gamble's got sick of getting it for me; and the last time she told me to go into the sitting-room and get it myself. I had to hunt all round. It was under the sofa. Say, pa, why don't we take our own paper?"

"Did she look as if she'd been crying, Cyry?" quavered Mrs. Carter.

"I didn't see her, I said—only her picture hanging up. That looked real solemn. I guess somebody was crying, though, somewhere. I heard a sniffy sound, real loud."

Luther and Mrs. Luther gazed gravely at each other, sighing.

"Marietta's such a sensitive woman—poor Marietta!" murmured little Mrs. Luther, tearfully.

She rose suddenly, upsetting the darning-basket. "I'm going right down there," she said. "I feel as if I'd ought to. If I can't be any other comfort to Marietta, I can wash up the dinner dishes and trim lamps. Cyry, you run and get my shawl."

She looked down thoughtfully at her flower-sprigged dress. "Yes, I s'pose I'd better put on a black dress. I s'pose so, out of respect for Marietta's feelings."

Soberly begowned and shawled, Mrs. Carter, a few minutes later, tapped gently at the Gamble back door. She noticed that the blinds were nearly all closed and the shades down. An air of hushed solemnity brooded over all things, animate and inanimate, in the small dooryard.

Poor Andrew's choice Plymouth Rock hens went about as if on tiptoe, with drooping tail-feathers. To Mrs. Carter's sensative ear, even the old cock's crowing had a doleful, drawn-out wail in it.

She tapped again softly. Nobody responded. Then adjusting the corners of her mouth to appropriate droops, she stole gently into the kitchen.

There was no one there. The little room had on its prim afternoon dress, and looked unsocial and stiff. The faintest possible hint of clinking knitting-needles drew the visitor unconsciously toward the sitting-room. Mrs. Andrew Gamble sat there knitting in the still, dark room. She gave a little start as Mrs. Carter entered.

"Oh," she said, in a low voice, "I'm really glad to see you, Mrs. Carter. No, don't take that chair—that's Andrew's, and I can't bear it. The rocker's easier to your back. Undo your shawl, do."

"I had to come over, Marietta—seemed as if I must. I couldn't bear the thought of you sitting here all alone. I wish I could help you—O, Marietta, I wish I could!"

Mrs. Gamble looked up from her knitting quickly. "Yes, it is lonesome with Andrew gone," she said, quietly. She was a slight, sweet-faced woman, and the loose wisps of hair, turning gray, curled prettily around her face.

For a very little space neither of the women spoke. The subdued creak of their rockers sang a dirge in the visitor's ears. She was wondering how Marietta could knit stockings, and looked so composed, and curl her hair. Still, she had been crying. Her eyes looked reddened.

Then the visitor spoke in a sharp whisper, drawling the words out solemnly. "Wasn't it dreadful sudden, Marietta?"

"Yes, it was sudden. Still I'd been expecting as likely as not it might happen. He's never been real hearty."

"No?" Mrs. Carter assented, with a doubtful, upward inflection. Andrew had looked hearty, very.

"Ever since he sprained his knee-joint last fall he's been ailing especially; it seemed to use him up."

"I never noticed that he limped."

"Well, he did, going up-hill and coming home after a long trip."

Another pause, and another stanza of the creaking dirge.

"When did—it happen, Marietta?" whispered Mrs. Luther Carter then.

"Three o'clock this morning, or a few minutes past. We were up all night with him. I didn't get a wink of sleep."

"Poor child!" Mrs. Carter softly patted the knitting-needles. "Did—did—he suffer much?"

"No, I guess not. That was a mercy. He didn't seem to sense anything all night. We did everything we knew how to for him—everything. Laudanum didn't seem to do any good." She began to cry suddenly. "I was so fond of him!" she sobbed, apologetically.

"Yes, yes, do cry, Marietta—it'll do you good. You ought to cry. It's a mercy you can."

"I don't know how we're going to get along without him, Mrs. Carter."

"It's a great loss to the neighborhood. We all feel it," Mrs. Carter murmured. "Luther and I were all stuck in a heap. He read it in the paper. Just think of our finding it out in the newspaper!"

Mrs. Gamble lifted her drooping head with an air of solemn pride. "Yes," she said, "they put it in the paper right away. I didn't s'pose they would in to-day's, but they're dreadful smart about getting things in. When Andrew's Uncle Andrew died, they got that into the morning paper too."

It was warm in the room, and Mrs. Carter took up a paper from the table to fan herself. She folded it neatly and set it waving with slow, steady strokes.

"When are you going to—to—when will you—bury him, Marietta?" she asked at length, gravely.

Mrs. Gamble took up her knitting-work. "Oh, we buried him this morning as soon as 'twas real light. We thought we might as well get it done with, and we wouldn't feel so bad when 'twas over."

"Why, Mrs. Gamble! Why, I never heard of such a thing in my born days—I never!" She spread out the newspaper fan in abstracted agitation, and stared at it absently. Her face expressed the utmost amazement and horror.

Suddenly her eye fell on one of the items in the paper. She read it hastily once—twice. Then she glanced at the paper's date. It was the morning paper, and the notice in it was of the "lamentable loss our respected townsman, Andrew Gamble, has sustained this morning—as we go to press—in the death of his valuable and petted chestnut horse," etc., etc.

Mrs. Luther Carter crumpled the paper in her fingers and rose. "Well, Marietta, I must be going. I'm real sorry for you and Andrew, but 'tisn't as if 'twas one of the family gone, you know. Good-by."

She went rapidly home, and finding the borrowed paper, thrust it into Luther's hand unceremoniously, pointing to the date. For the first time they noticed that it was old and time-stained, and exhaled a faint musty odor. They had read its mention of the death of Andrew Gamble's uncle!

Luther Carter read and re-read the date. Then he got up and went out of the house.

When at supper-time he came back, he remarked briefly to Cyrus as he went through the kitchen:

"I've subscribed for the newspaper myself, Cyry, so I guess you won't need to go borrowing any more."—Youth's Companion.

Iron is Plentiful in Porto Rico.

Much has been said recently about the mineral resources of Porto Rico and their commercial value. An official report to the United States Geological Survey just made by Robert T. Hill indicates that the most valuable metallic resource of the island is a large deposit of magnetic iron in a hill just north of Juncos. The ore is of great purity, containing fully sixty-six per cent. of pure iron. It has been estimated that there are 35,000,000 tons of this ore in sight. On the most conservative basis the deposit contains 10,000,000 tons of metallic iron.

The deposit is ten miles distant from a seaport, and its development will necessitate the construction of a railroad. Mr. Hill reports that the conditions of the deposit could not be more favorable. The ore is encountered in compact masses, easy of extraction and covered only by a light layer of earth. The hill is about 470 feet high and the approach to it from the seaport of Naguabo is by a two per cent. grade. Naguabo is said to be able to accomadate ships of twenty feet draft.—New York Press.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Secret of the Road Building Art.

Henry I. Budd, the State Commissioner of Public Roads of New Jersey, has issued an annual report for 1898 that is a powerful sermon in favor of road building, and that should convert even the farmers of Bergen County to a belief in the value of good, hard thoroughfares properly maintained.

The report is adorned with handsome views on the "before and after" pattern. They show the hog wallows through which Jerseymen had to drive formerly and the macadamized pavements that they enjoy now.

Under the "aid law," the State pays one-third of the cost of improving roads, if certain provisions are complied with by the county. This law in 1898 gave New Jersey 84½ miles of new, good roads.

The method of building nowadays is not an expensive foundation of large stones. Experience has shown that the earth, properly drained, is as good a foundation as can be had, and the principal construction in the State has been resolved into roads four, six and eight inches deep. These are built at a cost of from twenty to seventy cents a square yard, with an average of from fifty to sixty cents. The contract price of stone roads ranges from $3000 to $5000 per mile and gravel roads as low as $1400.

In building, the State favors a system of continuous avenues, and now possesses a nearly completed line from Atlantic City to Jersey City.

Farmers are finding out the benefits of good roads, which formerly they opposed on account of the cost. In Gloucester County teams that with bad roads carried only forty to fifty baskets of vegetables or fruit now carry 130 to 175. So bad were the roads that much produce had to go to market by boat. By using his own team and carting an average load of 150 baskets the farmer now saves $10 per day on freight and incidentals, and about $6 to a commission merchant, as, bringing in the load himself, he markets it himself. All the Gloucester farmers have withdrawn their objections to good roads. This principle applies throughout the State.

The novel proposition of Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, to lay down flat steel rails for wagon roads is favorably commented on. They would give the farmers smooth and hard roads at all times of the year. The material costs about $2000 a mile for long distances, and for ordinary country roads at fifty tons per mile the cost need not exceed $1000, the expense of grading and laying to be added.

"Successful farming depends upon good roads," says the report. "A farmer should ship from a farm of 120 acres at least 150 tons annually. To haul this to market on a good wagon would require, at six tons a day, twenty-five days. Allowing $3 a day for the team and man, the cost of this transportation would be $75. Upon an average poor road it would take seventy-five days for one team and a man to haul this produce, which, at $3 per day, would amount to $225. It would then cost $150 more to carry the annual products of this farm over a poor road than over a good road. Here is where the money goes."

A. J. Cassatt is quoted as saying that the cost of maintaining a good macadam road under the wear of rural traffic is not over $10 per mile yearly. Trap rocks, it is said, where obtainable, should always be used in road making, as they are harder and tougher than the best of other rocks.

A protest is made against the highways being used by trolley lines. Instead of going upon the wagon roads Mr. Budd thinks the companies should obtain their own right of way like steam railroads.

The time is rapidly approaching, Mr. Budd thinks, when the automobile will take the place of the horse and bicycle in New Jersey. This accentuates the necessity of covering the country roads with macadam, which will not be destroyed as with the picking of the horse's feet and the hard tire of the ordinary wagon wheel, but made smooth by the pressure of the rubber tire.

Dirt roads, the report says, are the most expensive. Petroleum is suggested as a good application to suppress dust, and by excluding water to keep the road good in wet and dry weather. Steam rollers are advised instead of those propelled by horse. Tires six inches wide are advised instead of the regular one inch and a half, the draught power needed being less and the wear of the roads less. This is a fact not generally known, but shown to be so by experiments.

Railways and Roadways.

When a railway company undertakes to extend its tracks, or to put in a switch, or do any other work of this sort, the first thing done is to have their engineer—an educated and trained specialist—prepare the plans, set the stakes, and superintend the job. They never trust a booby; they do not trust even an experienced roadmaster, except with expert supervision. When our county commissioners are charged with the care of a road, they push the responsibility on to some ignorant pike commissioner, and apparently trust the devil to superintend. He does usually, and very effectively, with the result that we get less for our money than any other county hereabouts.—Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

The Crusade in Brief.

A community is not likely to get rich while its roads are poor.

The farmers of Missouri have organized improved roads committees in every county in the State.

Highways which are rendered impassable by ordinary rains—and there are many of them—are not fit to be called roads.

The business men of Bucyrus, Ohio, have organized for the purpose of adopting a system of improving the roads in that vicinity.

The Mercantile Club of Wyandotte County, Kansas, recently passed resolutions favoring good road laws, and will work for the same at this session of the Legislature.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald, very pertinently observes that the Board of Trade of that city could consistently take a hand in the good roads movement.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

It May Soon Be Possible to Flash Messages Over the Sea.

Signor Marconi's feat of sending a telegraphic message across the English Channel without wires is comparable in importance to the original invention of electric telegraphy itself. Wireless telegraphy is an infant as yet, but one whose growth promises to be as vigorous as that of its elder sister. It was six years after Morse opened his modest forty-mile line between Washington and Baltimore before messages were sent by cable across the English Channel. Marconi stands now where Morse stood fifty years ago, and fifty years hence our present network of wires may be as obsolete as the semaphore.

Marconi asserts that the distance to to which he can send his signals through the air increases as the square of the height of his conductors. From a tower eighty feet high he can telegraph eighteen miles. If his rule holds good for all heights and all distances it should be easy to telegraph from the Syndicate Building in Park Row to the Bunker Hill Monument in Boston or the Washington Monument at Washington, and if we had the mate to the Eiffel Tower, it should be possible to send messages across the Atlantic.

There is danger for telegraph monopolies in such prospects. At any rate the new system will certainly be of immense service in many directions. It will enable ships approaching each other in a fog to get in communication while they are twenty miles apart; it will give the commander of a fleet of scouts the power to scatter his vessels along a line hundreds of miles long, and keep in touch with them all; it will offer explorers the means of communicating with their bases of supplies, and it will give the newspapers the ability to cover the territory surrounding their places of publication in entire independence of telegraph companies.

Score one more for the departing nineteenth century.—New York Journal.

Reminiscences of Dickens.

One of London's favorite actresses, the late Mrs. Keeley, was fond of telling how Dickens superintended the rehearsals of "Nicholas Nickleby"—in which she assumed the character of Smike—though he did not care much about any of his works being dramatized. The adapter had put into Smike's mouth a lot of stuff about the little robins in the field. "I shall never forget Dickens's face when he heard me repeating those lines," she said. Turning to the prompter he said, "Confound the robins! Cut 'em out."

One of Mrs. Keeley's most trying experiences was the first night of "Nicholas Nickleby." As Smike she was made up as a most sad and destitute-looking object. The curtain went up, and he was discovered sitting alone before a wretched fire. The gloom was so deep that it was some time before the audience saw him. Then they burst out in a loud roar of laughter. The favorite actress had been playing comic parts, and they mistook this for one. However, she stood it out, though she says it was the most difficult task she ever had. Then she spoke a few words, and the laughter ceased. There was a dead silence, and, as it were, a stifled sob; and in a few minutes there was scarcely a dry eye in the house.

A Princess' Autograph Book.

The Princess Victoria of Wales has an interesting collection of autographs and original drawings, and has lately intrusted her album to Sig. Tosti, that he may procure for her as many additions as possible to her mementos of celebrities.

Burne-Jones, a short time before his death, contributed a sketch to this book; Alma-Tadema and Megghetti are represented, and the Princess has the autographs of most of the distinguished people of the day. Princess Victoria is not alone among royalties as an autograph collector, for Queen Victoria possesses a very valuable collection of autographs, to which in many cases she has added her own comments and opinions of the people who have there signed their names.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 19, 1899.

Sheriff's Sale!

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., on

Friday, April 28th, 1899,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All those Three Lots of ground situate in the Borough of Mapleton, Huntingdon County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Beginning at a Walnut, on Main street, thence along Main street, north 53¾ degrees west 98 feet to lot of Julia B. Dell; thence south 33¾ degrees west 100 feet to an alley; thence along said alley, south 53¾ degrees east 98 feet to lot of A. B. Gillam; thence north 33¾ degrees east 100 feet to the place of beginning. Having thereon erected a Large Frame Dwelling House, stable and other outbuildings.

No. 2. Beginning at a post on Main street, thence north 24 degrees east 101 feet to a corner; thence north 57¾ degrees west 120 feet to a corner; thence south 33¾ degrees west 25 feet to a corner; thence south 57 degrees east 20 feet to a corner; thence south 32¾ degrees west 94 feet to Main street; and thence along Main street to the place of beginning. Having thereon erected Two Dwelling Houses, Store Room and Hall, Barber Shop and outbuildings.

No. 3. Fronting 33 feet, more or less, on Main street and extending back 165 feet, more or less, bounded on the west by lot of Marshall Yocum; on the south by lot of M. F. Campbell; and on the east by lot of George Kyler. Having thereon erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House, 33 feet front by 27 feet back. Being the western half of a lot of ground conveyed to John Gayton by deed of Philip Hooper and Mary his wife, dated 13th day of August, 1864.

Also, all those two certain lots of ground situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., being lots Nos. 6 and 7 in the John Banks' addition to the Borough of Mapleton, bounded and described as follows: Fronting 100 feet on Water street.

No. 6 beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 5 on Water street, thence south 15 degrees west 120 feet to an alley; thence along said alley north 75 degrees west 50 feet to corner of lot No. 7; thence north 15 degrees east 120 feet to Water street; thence along Water street south 76 degrees east 50 feet to place of beginning. Having thereon a Two-story Dwelling House, stable and outbuildings.

No. 7 beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 6, thence south 15 degrees west 120 feet to an alley; thence along said alley north 75 degrees west 50 feet to Catharine street; thence along Catharine street north 15 degrees east 120 feet to Water street; thence along Water street south 76 degrees east 50 feet to corner of lot No. 6. Having thereon a Two-story Dwelling House, stable and outbuildings.

Also, all the defendant's right, title and interest (being the one-fourth) in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Union township, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the Pennsylvania Railroad and lands of Harbison & Walker Co.; on the east by lands of Faust Bros.; on the south by lands of Peter Hammon; and on the west by lands of C. P. Dull, A. W. Swoope and R. N. McCarl, known as the Jeremiah Bauman tract, containing 1396 acres, more or less. Being the same lands that W. H. Rex and Maria L. Bauman, executors, by Deed dated February 4th, 1880, and recorded in Deed Book Q, No. 3, Page 16. conveyed to C. P. Dull and M. L. Rex.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of M. L. Rex.

TERMS.—The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk of the person to whom it was first sold, and who in case of deficiency, at such resale shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be presented to the Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. Persons who are lien creditors must procure a certified list for the Sheriff in order to apply the amount of bids, or any part thereof, on their lien.

B. S. RUMBERGER,
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Sheriff.
April 5, 1899.

—Pneumonia, la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping-cough readily yield to One Minute Cough Cure. Use this remedy in time and save a doctor's bill—or the undertaker's. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—By allowing the accumulations in the bowels to remain, the entire system is poisoned DeWitt's Little Early Risers regulate the bowels. Try them and you will always use them. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 10-26-6m.

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Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity,

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417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning April 23—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—How Christ makes use of common lives. The man with the pitcher.—Mark xiv, 12-16.

The topical reference tells the story of Christ's arrangement for His last Passover. He sent Peter and John into Jerusalem, telling them they should meet a man, bearing a pitcher, whom they should follow, and request of his master a room in which Christ should celebrate the feast. The master of the house to which they were thus directed was probably John Mark.

The bearing of the pitcher in the incident was not without its meaning. It was a solemn religious act preparatory to the Passover. The act itself, however, would not be considered a very exalted one. It was performed by a humble person, a slave. It was an insignificant act in itself, and yet Christ used it for the help of His disciples, to manifest His own power and glory, and perhaps to teach His disciples a very important spiritual truth. It was the faithful performance of a humble duty of life, and yet Christ made very important uses of it.

1. Christ used this humble act of a common life to manifest His own power and glory. That Christ should have been able to describe the man whom they should see must have added to His glory and power. The fact that He would know beforehand that they would meet such a man must have testified to them of His divine character. Christ may often use common lives to attest His divinity and to manifest His glory. The faithfulness and fidelity of those in lowly and humble positions in life must often convince men that there is a divine power in their religion.

2. Christ used this humble act of a common life to direct His apostles in the discharge of a more important duty. Fidelity to Christ in little things may often be used by Him for the benefit of others. The faithful discharge of unpleasant and undesirable duties may often be the means, in the hands of God, of inspiring others to fidelity in Christian duty, or of leading them into larger fields of usefulness.

3. Christ may have used this humble act of a common life to teach an important religious truth—namely, that cleanliness must go before Christ. The water typified cleansing, and was to be used as symbolical of purification. It therefore may teach us this lesson—cleanliness must precede Christ. The house, the heart, the life into which He enters and abides must be clean and pure.

The uses that Christ made of this humble incident should encourage us to discharge faithfully every duty of life in whatever station in life God has placed us. No life is common if it is consecrated to God.

Bible Readings.—Ex. iv, 1-5; Math. v, 16; x, 42; xxvi, 7-13; Luke xvi, 10; xix, 12-26; xxi, 1-4; John vi, 1-14; I Cor. x, 31; Gal. vi, 9; Col. iii, 17; Rev. ii, 10.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning April 23, "The Man With the Pitcher." Text, Mark xiv, 12-16.

Women are the water carriers in the east, and for a man to be bearing a pitcher of water would be so unusual a circumstance as to attract attention and serve as a guide for the disciples. That Jesus should know those whom He was sending to Jerusalem to prepare the Passover feast would meet such a man seems a remarkable evidence of supernatural knowledge on His part. The lesson for the thought of the League lies, however, in a different direction. The occupation of the man with the pitcher seemed undoubtedly to him and those who saw him menial if not worse. He may have felt sensitive at being compelled by force of circumstances to appear publicly doing a woman's ordinary work, but the very fact of its unusual nature served as a mark by which he became guide to the disciples and the Master.

No one knows what simple act of daily life may at any moment serve to point one out as special messenger for divine service. No honest act is ignoble. No occupation is shameful if it be morally pure. False shame and mock modesty should never prevent the faithful discharge of plain duty, however irksome that duty may be.

Not long since three men were candidates for the presidency of one of our state universities. Their qualifications were so evenly balanced that the trustees had much difficulty in choosing. The question turned on personal peculiarities at length. It was noted that one of the candidates in sitting did not cross his legs. It was a simple thing, but it marked the gentleman, and that little item turned the balance in his favor. He had been unconscious of any peculiarity in his action, but had acted naturally to himself.

Each person should so cultivate the right spirit that all acts flow spontaneously in right channels. Then they will become guides at all times safely to be followed by the messengers of the Master. Carry your pitcher faithfully and leave the rest to God.

—Don't think you can cure that slight attack of Dyspepsia by dieting, or that it will cure itself. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure WILL cure it; it "digests what you eat" and restores the digestive organs to health. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Ladies' Tailored Suits, Jackets AND Capes

demand careful consideration now. We have never shown such a handsome line of suits as this spring. A score of pretty styles, in all colors, we have to choose from, and the prices are the lowest consistent with good materials and workmanship. If we have nothing to fit you, we will have it made, and guaranteed to fit. The tailored suit department is one of our great strengths. You will admit that our claims are not exaggerated. Our line of Jackets and Capes is also very strong. Half a hundred styles of

Ladies' Dress Skirts

are here for your inspection. $1.00 to $10.00 gets a skirt worth more than we ask for it.

Our Silk Waists

are most beautiful. We cannot say too much in their favor. A silk waist of black China we sell at $2.00. Then in better grades we have them of Taffetas, Surrahs, etc., beautifully tucked and corded, at $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $7.50. In colored waists we offer an immense line to select from from $3.00 to $7.50, and never have we shown such dainty styles.

Dress Goods and Silks

are equally important, and of these we have beautiful stocks. You will be fully repaid for all the time you spend in this store.

If you cannot come, write. We give mail orders closest attention.

Wm Reed & Son,
Huntingdon, Pa.

J. G. Gillam's
Day-Light Store.

Just received the most complete line of

Ladies' Children's and Gen's' **Shoes**

ever shown in this place. See them before purchasing elsewhere.

While our line of Carpets is not large, every piece is good value at the price named.

As usual, our Dry Goods Department is overflowing with bargains. In the Notion Department you will find anything you want.

No use to say anything about Groceries. That department is always full.

Fish season is here and we have them.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call.

John G. Gillam.

Not A New Concern exactly, but A New Departure.

Having moved to the M. L. Rex store room, near the depot, I announce to the people of Mapleton and vicinity that I purpose carrying a complete stock of

General Merchandise,

embracing dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, groceries and everything usually kept in a first class country store.

The Prices Talk.

I am not doing business for fun and do not sell for less than cost. I want a living out of the business but I will be satisfied with a living profit.

I Want You

to examine my goods and learn my prices, and you will find that the price does the talking.

All kinds of marketable

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods.

Give me a call.

W. H. Spangler,

Mapleton Depot, - - Pa.

Save Money

By buying your goods

At **Clay Park's Cash Store,**

Three Springs, Pa.

Prices lower this year than ever before.

Cook Stoves
(Operation Guaranteed) $11.00 to $19.50.

Sewing Machines
(High Grade) $16.50.

Washing Machines
$2.75.

Two-Horse Plows
$5.50.

Carpets, Mattings, Window Shades, Oil Cloth, Etc.,
of the latest styles.

Write for prices on Spring Tooth Harrows, Corn Planters, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Grain Drills, Mowers, Binders, Reapers, Hay Rakes, Cutting Boxes, Grind Stones, Twine, Rope, Buggies, Surreys, Stick Wagons, Road Wagons, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, Plaster, Fertilizer, etc.

I can save you from 10 to 40 per cent. on the above line of goods.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Cattle, Sheep and Wool taken same as cash.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, Pa.

"He Who Pursues Two Hares Catches Neither."

Said a well known young man about town, "I tried for years to burn the candle at both ends, in the pursuit of pleasure while trying to attend to business. My blood, stomach and kidneys got into a wretched state and it seemed that I could not carry the burden any longer.

But now my rheumatism has gone, my courage has returned, and all on account of that marvel, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has made me a picture of health. Now I'm in for business pure and simple."

Hip Disease—"I had running sores for eight years on my hips. I was confined to my bed at times and at others used crutches. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my hip and gave me permanent health." OLLIE J. ARCHER, 139 Dudley Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Indigestion—"I now have a good appetite, eat well, sleep well and my dyspepsia and indigestion have left me. The reason is I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me. I am Baggage Master on the B. & O. Railroad." THOMAS COLES, 119 Carr St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Seeing Her Off.

"Wouldn't you better go, dear?"
"Plenty of time."
"But the train might start, and——"
"Plenty of time."
"You won't forget?"
"Forget what?"
"Why, what I told you."
"What did you tell me?"
"Oh, dear! Just like a man. You'd better put it down."
"Nonsense! I'll remember."
"What was it?"
"I don't know."
"First, wrap that gown up and have Delia give it to the man who will call."
"Yes."
"Be sure and water the rubber plant."
"Yes."
"And see that the canary is fed."
"Yes."
"The range must be fixed."
"All right."
"And stop in at Sackett's and have him send a man up."
"Yes."
"And—now don't neglect that cold, will you?"
"No. I must go now. Mpp."
"Mpp. Good-by, dear. Take——"
"Good-by."
"Good-by. Take care of—— Oh, Jack! There, I——" —Life.

Mr. Balfour's Unintended Joke.

The other day Mr. Balfour, in a speech in the House of Commons, alluded to the once current notion that nobody was competent to legislate for the country unless he had a stake in it. "That, no doubt, was overdone." The House roared with laughter—pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw—to the astonishment of the orator, who did not know that he had said anything funny, and who did not even appreciate the joke of the "overdone stake" when it was explained to him by a colleague.—Household Words.

Havana Love-Making a la Mode.

When I heard that no young woman ever visited alone, drove alone, attended a party alone, or, worse than that, saw her sweetheart alone, says a correspondent in Havana, I asked how on earth they first met their husbands and how they gave expression to their love. I was told then that the Cubans of that high life of which I write all know each other, and that they dispense a hospitality informal but none the less elegant and brilliant.

A Cuban gentleman with a promising son calls with the latter on an old friend with a pretty daughter. The latter has been told the time has come for her to think of a husband, and by the tell-tale witchery of her eyes, it doesn't take her long to make the heart of her youthful adorer go pit-a-pat as he meets her responsive gaze.

The poor things may gaze longingly at the seat underneath the palm tree in a distant part of the garden, but not one inch can they budge from under the scrutinizing gaze of the two "papas," who, if they approve of what appears to be so, say: "Bless you, my children; you are betrothed."

"But now they can go off alone and talk it all over," the sympathetic American girl may observe.

I hoped so, too, but they can't, and their bethrothal is as well chaperoned as the first days of their meeting. If the papas grow tired, somebody else takes their place in the role of vigilance, and not till the Cuban lover claims his bride can he demand the privilege of telling her that "he loves her," all alone.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Germ Hunters.

It is a recognized fact that the researches of Monsieur Pasteur have saved many millions of francs to the French people by showing them how to guard against the pests of their herds, fields and vineyards, besides reducing to a remarkable extent the mortality in their hospitals; and both the medical practice and the hygienic habits of all civilized nations are sharing these benefits.

The courses of biology in our colleges now include some knowledge of bacteriology, and there are special provisions for students who wish to follow up this fruitful branch in the laboratories. Happily for all the people, the results of such inquiries become a part of common knowledge, even while the processes are still among the mysteries of science.

Thousands of homes and factories are safer from disease-producing germs because of the spread of a kind of knowledge which is quite superficial. The farmer sprinkles paris green over his potato vines; the housekeeper buys of the druggist a bottle of carbolic acid, or some better disinfectant; the nurse, under the oversight of the physician, treats the diphtheritic patient with antitoxin; and in each case they only need to understand that these substances destroy parasitic life. Perhaps the few wise ones, who know at what cost these fruits of science and art are brought within common reach, may have their own quiet chuckle at the complacent claim of "popular intelligence."—Youth's Companion.

Berlin booksellers are strictly forbidden to sell to school children books stitched with wire, as several cases of blood poisoning have been traced to scratches from rusty wire.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms. The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

CONFIDENCE HELPS TO CURE

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."

MRS. M. STODDARD, Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."

THE CUBAN ARMY ROLLS.

They Show Forty-Eight Thousand Names, Officers and Privates.

American List Shows 13,219 Names and the Soldiers May Have to Take Less Than $100 Each.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The Cuban Army muster rolls, which have been delivered to Governor-General Brooke through Senor Dominga Mendez Capote, are prepared in neat clerical style, the 1200 broad sheets showing on their face 48,000 names—6000 commissioned officers and 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole statement is in orderly arrangement of corps, regiment, battalion and company scores. The companies number exactly fifty privates, with no odd figures.

The United States military authorities make no attempt to reconcile the 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates indicated by these rolls with the 13,219 given in the estimates prepared under the direction of the provincial Governors. As a matter of fact, since the American figures were published it has developed that they were in some respects misleading. For instance, in the province of Santiago General Leonard Wood, the Governor, reported that there were no Cubans in arms. At headquarters here this was taken to mean that there were no Cuban soldiers organized, but General Wood really meant that there were no Cuban soldiers in regular camps, the practice being for the Cuban soldiery to separate, going to their homes and to come together fortnightly with their arms for review, dispersing again afterward. Consequently, for the province of Santiago alone some thousands must be added to the American figures.

Thousands must be eliminated from the Cuban lists, because the men represented are now in official employ. Nevertheless, there is a chasm between the American estimates and the Assembly's lists. The Americans will scrutinize the latter carefully, and when the payments begin the individuals named must be identified by the various company captains. If the lists vouched for tally more than thirty thousand non-commissioned officers and privates the shares will be less than $100 each.

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TABOOED.

An Incident in His Career Makes Him Persona Non Grata With Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The shadow of Maximilian's death in Mexico has followed the new ambassador, Senor Aspiroz, to this city, and it threatens to make his position here, from a social point of view at least, unpleasant and possibly difficult. At the time Maximilian's career closed in Mexico, Senor Aspiroz was the prosecuting attorney for the republic, and in his official capacity he was instrumental in securing the verdict that Maximilian must die. It seems that the rulers of Austria and Belgium have never forgiven those who were connected with the Maximilian tragedy for their part in the affair, so that Senor Aspiroz is persona non grata to those sovereigns. Maximilian's wife was a Belgian Princess, which accounts for Belgium's interest in the affair. Of course the representatives of those countries can have no social relations with a person tabooed by their sovereigns. Most of the European diplomats are influence by their relations with the Austrian and Belgian representatives, and they have so far held themselves aloof from association with the very capable Mexican Ambassador and his charming family. At two elegant functions in their honor, a dinner and a reception, the European diplomats invited to meet the new members of the diplomatic circle were conspicuous by their absence, taking occasion on the following day to call and explain the reason for not accepting the invitation. At a musical given by the Belgian Minister and Countess Lichtiwelde, everybody, so to speak, was invited except Senor Aspiroz and his family.

THE THREE POWERS AGREE.

England Assents to Unanimity Rule o the Samoan Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The negotiations between the United States, Germany and Great Britain concerning Samoan affairs have resulted in an agreement which will insure the departure of the three Commissioners from San Francisco on the United States auxiliary cruiser Badger in a few days. Great Britain made the agreement possible by consenting that all decisions of the Commission should be determined by a unanimous vote, and not, as Great Britain declared, by a majority vote. This concession of the British Government paved the way to an agreement as to the character of the joint instructions to the commission. The instructions have been completed and there is now nothing to prevent the Commissioners from going to Samoa as soon as practicable.

The instructions to the Commissioners are identical, the three Governments having accepted a form which compromises the differences that have existed up to this point. The Commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan Islands on its arrival. This applies to acts necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being and whatever the Commission does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character, and subject to the approval of the three Powers.

THE FILIPINOS CAPTURE GUNS.

They Rob Spanish Gunboats of Their Armament and Ammunition.

MANILA (By Cable).—Francisco Reyes, the man who recently purchased the Spanish gunboats at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, has received advices to the effect that the fleet sailed for Manila and returned a few days later with the vessels stripped of their guns and ammunition. The purchaser's agents and native crews for the vessels, on board the American steamer Butuan, were convoyed to Zamboanga by the United States cruiser Boston, and were instructed to wait for the arrival there of the United States gunboat Petrel.

Instead of so doing, after the Boston sailed from Zamboanga, the Spaniards transferred the gunboats to the agents of Senor Reyes, and the fleet left Zamboanga unescorted. They soon returned and reported having been boarded by rebels, who removed the gunboats' armaments. If the instructions of the American naval commander had been obeyed, their capture would have been impossible. Zamboanga is fortified and still garrisoned by Spaniards, and the affair is regarded as suspicious.

No amount of argument can convince the experienced, honest grocer that any other soap will give his customers such general satisfaction as Ivory Soap. He knows that they prefer Ivory Soap to new kinds, of unknown quality.

Ivory Soap will sell because the people want it, the other soaps may look like Ivory, but his customers want the real thing—they may buy a new soap once to try it, but they come back again and again for Ivory Soap, and they insist on having it.

Copyright, 1898, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

No Stale Bread Wasted.

All bakers, wholesale and retail, seek to produce at their several bakings through the day only so much as may be required to supply the wants of their trade, but in making sure to provide enough there is likely to be some left over to get stale. There is some demand for stale bread for household uses—for making toast and for cooking purposes—but the demand is limited. Such stale bread as may remain unsold in this manner is never wasted; it is sold to farmers and market gardeners who drive into the city with produce to sell, and who buy more or less supplies here to carry back to feed stock. When finally disposed of thus it is sold by the barrel, at so much a barrel; the price being very low, but depending somewhat on the surplus stock on hand on the day of sale.—New York Sun.

Records of the County Clerk's office in Wayne County, Mich., show that between June, 1897, and January, 1899, 153 persons having certificates of graduates from bogus medical colleges have qualified for practice there.

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO

DEALERS should carry a complete line of

Spalding's Trade Mark Athletic Supplies

Base Ball
Foot Ball
Golf
Tennis
Cricket
Croquet
Boxing
Athletics
Uniforms
Sweaters

Always a demand for them.
Write for our catalogue.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
New York. Denver. Chicago.

Columbia Bevel-Gear
CHAINLESS BICYCLE

Easiest running, most durable, safest, cleanest. World's record of 250 consecutive daily centuries. Always ready to ride. Nothing to entangle or soil the clothing.

Columbia Chain Models

Embody the results of 22 years' experience in the application of the best methods of cycle building.

Hartfords and Vedettes.

The new Hartfords have radical improvements everywhere. Vedettes cannot be equaled for their price.

PRICES: Chainless, $75; Columbia Chain, $50; Hartfords, $35; Vedettes, $25 and $26.

Catalogue of any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 316

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

We don't admire a
Chinaman's Writing.
He doesn't use Carter's Ink. But then Carter's Ink is made to use with a pen, not a stick.
Funny booklet "How to Make Ink Pictures" free.
CARTER'S INK CO., Boston, Mass.

Happy JOHNSON'S
The greatest remedy for
MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER,
Grippe & Liver Diseases.
KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c.

8000 BICYCLES
Overstock: Must be Closed Out. STANDARD '98 MODELS, guaranteed, $9.75 to $16. Shopworn & second hand wheels, good as new, $3 to $10. Great factory clearing sale. We ship to anyone on approval & trial without a cent in advance. **EARN a BICYCLE** by helping us advertise our superb line of 99 models. We give one Rider Agent in each town FREE USE of sample wheel to introduce them. Write at once for our special offer.
K. F. Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents. ALEXANDER REMEDY Co., 246 Greenwich St., N.Y.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—16.

HEAL THYSELF
or Know Thyself Manual.
A 94-page pamphlet by a Humanitarian and eminent medical author.
This is a unique Vade Mecum of Medical Science for MEN ONLY, whether married, unmarried, or about to marry; young, middle-aged or old. Price 50 cents by mail, sealed; sent free for 60 days. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. Chief Consulting Physician, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class 1864. Late Surgeon 5th Mass. Reg. Vols., the most eminent specialist in America, who **ALWAYS CURES** Where Others Fail. Consultation in person or by letter, from 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1.
The fame the Peabody Medical Institute has attained has subjected it to a test which only a meritorious institution could undergo.—Boston Journal.
The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

True Thrift.

Hicks appreciated the shrewd as well as the humorous sayings of the Cornish countryfolk. There dwelt not far from his abode a dairywoman and her husband who had begun life in a very small way with one cow, and who, by industry and thrift, had acquired quite a number. "How is it," said Hicks to her one day, "that you have got on so well, Mrs. P.?" "Well, you see, Mr. Hicks," she replied, "most people be allus thinking of what they do want; but I and my old man, we be allus thinking of what we can do without."—The Cornhill.

A Wag's Ruse.

Some years ago a well-known collector, who is also a wag, caused the publication of a story that an old lady in Albany, N. Y., had died and left in her will a provision that her valuable collection should be divided among the collectors in the United States who were fortunate enough to own Brattleboro stamps. He announced himself as the executor of the estate. In that way he was able to locate all the Brattleboro stamps in the world, and succeeded in buying one, which he had long coveted.

Washington and Chattanooga Limited via Lynchburg—Southern Railway's New Route.

Leaves New York via Pennsylvania, daily, 2.50 p. m. (connects at Washington, D. C., with Congressional Limited, leaving New York at 3.20 p. m.), with Pullman Drawing-Room, Buffet, Sleeping Cars New York to Memphis and New Orleans. Leaves Washington via Southern Railway, 9.20 p. m. to Lynchburg, thence Bristol, Knoxville and Chattanooga—a through line from New York to Memphis and points in Arkansas, Texas, also to New Orleans, the Southwest, Mexico and Pacific Coast. In conjunction with this train as far as Lynchburg is the New York and Florida Express, New York to Aiken—connection for Augusta—and Tampa, connecting at Jacksonville for Miami and points in Cuba. Full particulars of Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agt., 271 Broadway.

Collection of mail by trolley cars has been introduced in Hartford, Conn.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Arizona Territorial Legislature is made up of twenty-one Democrats and fifteen Republicans.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

The Automobile Club of Paris, France, has already 1300 members.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

At the White House in Washington $2500 worth of soap is used annually.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

An inventory of stock in Boston shows that the city owns 1023 horses and 976 vehicles.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

One railway company in Russia has thirty women in its employ.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There are more Germans than Irish in the United States.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The last treadmill has disappeared from English prisons.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The pearl oyster begins to produce pearls when it is six or seven years old.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The Baptists are arranging to build a church at Santiago, Cuba.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Hams cured with mahogany sawdust are said to be especially fine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Of the 6000 Japanese on the Pacific coast, 800 are Christians.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

NANCY GUILFORD GUILTY.

Sensational End of Her Trial For Murder at Bridgeport.

Pleads Guilty of Manslaughter and is Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment, the Maximum Penalty.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (Special). — "Old Nance" Guilford's trial for the murder of Emma Gill, of Southington, ended in an abrupt and sensational manner on Tuesday. She was permitted to change her plea of not guilty of murder in the second degree to a plea of guilty of manslaughter. Promptly thereafter she was sentenced to serve ten years in the State prison at Wethersfield and to pay a fine of $1.

Not a muscle of the old woman's face quivered as she arose at the Court's order to listen to the judgment. She stood erect and looked the Judge full in the face. She got the maximum penalty.

It was 2.30 p. m. when Judge Wheeler appeared. The prisoner, her counsel and the State Attorney were waiting. The old woman's voice was firm and her intonation sonorous when she declared, in answer to the clerk's question:

"I desire to plead guilty to manslaughter."

Judge Wheeler, in accepting the plea said: "The Court approves the acceptance of that plea. The crime with which the accused is charged in many, if not most States, is made manslaughter by statute. In this State it is murder in the second degree. In cases of this character, however, juries are wont to find for the lesser degree. The case has required an immense amount of effort and a large expenditure of public money, and a new trial would involve that all over again. Besides, it would cause a serious disarrangement of public business in the courts.

"The Court is wont to give weight to the judgment of the State Attorney, and it approves of his course in accepting this plea."

If Mrs. Guilford serves her full time, with the allowances for good behavior, she will be liberated in eight years and four months. She is now forty-six years old.

BRIDGE FALL KILLS FIVE.

Temporary Structure Collapses in New York City, Injuring Nineteen Persons.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The wooden scaffolding or false work intended to carry the first shore span of the new Willis Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River collapsed and thirty-five men who were at work on different points of the structure were hurled into the river forty feet below. Of these five men were killed while nineteen were more or less seriously hurt. J. A. Hendrick, superintendent in charge of the work, was at once arrested, and held on a charge of manslaughter.

The dead are: William Delaney, sixty-seven years old; Walter Delaney, twenty-two years old, his son; James Beatty, thirty-five years old, a resident of Springfield, Mass.; Thomas Grady and Charles Pershley, thirty-one years old.

The accident occurred on the Bronx side of the river at a point about midway between the last pier on the shore and the pier in the stream 200 feet distant. Between these piers the wooden scaffolding had been raised, and the workmen were putting on the finishingtouches.

It was just before 3 o'clock that the men under the crane felt the structure suddenly sinking beneath them. The rails on which the traveler ran parted, and without warning the entire false work and the immense derrick went down with a crash into the river. The thirty-five men at work on the bridge had not a moment's warning of the impending disaster, and all were carried into the river. Even those at work near the shore did not escape, and immediately there was a scene of great confusion.

Six of the men who were at work on the shore end of the bridge ran to the river and began at once to rescue their comrades. The tug Commander, which was passing near the draw at the time, went at once to the scene, and the crew rescued ten men who were struggling in the water or clinging to the wreckage. A number of rowboats also put out to the scene and did good work in rescuing the wounded.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.

The Formality at Washington Which Ends Our War With Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The United States and the kingdom of Spain are friends again, and this country is now at peace with every nation of the world. At the White House formal ratifications of the Treaty of Paris were exchanged, and immediately after the President issued official notice to all the world that this nation and Spain were once more on speaking terms.

The exchange of ratifications took place in the President's office. Gathered around the big desk behind which the Chief Executive sits, was a distinguished group of spectators. Most of them witnessed the signing of the peace protocol in August last; a few had been present when the declaration of war was issued, and all were interested in this, the last official ceremony of the war.

The company included the President, Secretary of State Hay and his young son, Assistant Secretaries Hill, Adee and Cridler, of the State Department; Ambassador Cambon and Secretary Thiebault, of the French Legation, acting as representatives of Spain; Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department; Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department; Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Solicitor-General Richards, Wayne MacVeagh, Adjutant-General Corbin, Senator C. K. Davis, member of the Peace Commission; Secretary Cortelyou, of the Executive Staff, and Sidney Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department.

MURDER IN A BIG STORE.

Callaway Shot His Wife Down and Then Fired Four Bullets Into Her Body.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special).—Frank Callaway entered the department store of Siegel, Hillman & Co. a few days ago and ascended to the fifth floor where he met his wife, a saleswoman. He attempted to speak to her, but she was evidently apprehensive and turned to leave him. Before she could do so he grabbed her by the shoulder with his left hand, pulled a revolver and began firing, saying with an oath:

"I got you now!"

The first shot brought her to the floor. He fired four more bullets into her body and then handed the pistol to a floorwalker. Mrs. Callaway was killed instantly. The murderer was placed under arrest. Callaway is about six feet tall, smooth shaven and apparently thirty years of age. Mrs. Callaway was about twenty-five years of age. She recently began a suit for divorce.

The Joy of Living

IS GREATLY ENHANCED by knowledge of the world's best products, which contribute most effectually to personal comfort and health. The contest of high quality and original efforts, which give universal satisfaction, against the cheap and meretricious imitations will ever continue, and the greatest protection against mercenary dealers is in being well informed. In the medicinal sphere the well-known laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is used by many who are enjoying good health and by many others who are seeking health, and this is true to so great an extent that it is often called the remedy of the healthy. The excellence of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known only to the California Fig Syrup Co. Therefore we wish to impress on all the importance of accepting the true and original remedy only. When buying note the full name—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, as there are many imitations sold under similar names and the imitations are really injurious to the system. The true and original remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and when you see the name of any other Fig Syrup Co. printed on any package you may know that it is a fictitious company and has no real existence, and that the dealer who offers it to you is seeking by cunning and misrepresentation to take advantage of you in order to make a larger profit.

The better class of druggists are men of high integrity, attending strictly to business day and night and willing to make great sacrifices, if necessary, to supply their customers with the best of everything in their line, knowing the importance to health of doing so, and valuing the patronage of their friends and patrons and desiring their confidence. Druggists of that class do not try to sell something else when you ask for Syrup of Figs. They give you the genuine remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. When desiring physicians' prescriptions filled, or pure drugs and chemicals, proprietary medicines and fine toilet articles, you may rely upon them; but as in other callings some black sheep may be found, so among druggists there are some who will try to impose upon and deceive their customers when they can, and in order that all who are well informed may know them and avoid them we are publishing the facts.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

The Trekking Wagon.

The South African wagon is a long, heavy cart mounted on four high wheels, as a rule, with a sort of canvas tent over the back half, leaving the front clear to carry the miscellaneous furniture of its owner, drawn by sixteen, eighteen or twenty oxen, curiously fierce-looking with their immense spread of horn, sometimes as much as eight feet from tip to tip and rarely less than six, but in reality as patient and hard-working beasts as one could wish to find. Their mode of progression is certainly slow, but there is a strangeness and a fascination about it which may draw men to it almost as the Alps draws their devotees. In front there marches the "voor-looper," generally a small boy, leading the two foremost oxen by a rein or rope passed through their nostrils. The driver walks alongside with the long and terrible whip he uses so unsparingly, or else sits on the front of the wagon and gets off occasionally to lash up the whole team with unfailing impartiality. The traveling is all done at night, starting a little before sunset and marching till perhaps 11 or 12 o'clock; then there is a halt till a little before the first signs of dawn, when they go on again till the sun begins to get hot overhead, and then they lie by for the day.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Popular Notion Declared False.

The old popular notion that thin and delicately formed lips indicate more spirituality and elevation of character than do thick, coarse lips is controverted in the Paris Bulletin of Anthropology by Dr. A. Bloch, who says he has made a thorough study of lips from a scientific standpoint. The popular impression, he avers, is based on imagination, and the differences in human lips depend on race distinctions, as do the differences in the size and shape of noses.

Shakespeare's Gloves.

A pair of interesting gloves are in possession of Miss Frances Benson. Breathe low and speak in whispers; they are Shakespeare's gloves. That they are a good specimen of the handcovering of the sixteenth century is of paltry interest compared with the well-authenticated statement that the great man had soiled the leather and worn through the finger-tips. Did he squeeze the hand of Ann with them as intermediares? Have they, under his guidance, grasped the handle of a flagon or of an inkhorn? Accompanying them is the following memorandum, which no one will care to dispute: "A pair of gloves worn by Shakespeare. Presented to Garrick by the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, at the time of the jubilee there, 1769, in a finely-carved box of the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare, together with the lease of his house, in Stratford and the freedom of the town." These real work-a-day gloves, deemed worthy to be placed with legal documents, have plainly seen wear. They are of substantial leather, and doubtless made up in ornament what they lacked in fit. The scroll stitching on the knuckles has been in red and gold, these two colors being maintained throughout the accessories. The cuff is of double leather, with a pattern pinked on the upper skin. The ribbon, outlining the cuff, is of yellow silk, and that on the lower edge is of crimson silk with yellow fringe.—Philadelphia Record.

Empty Praise.

To little men and women of the literary profession, the poetasters and witlings, there ought to be something instructive in this word from Thackeray, quoted by his daughter, Mrs. Ritchie. After reading such an estimate of notoriety by a man truly great, the minnows may well consider whether they are not swimming too pretentiously.

"There's no use denying the matter, or blinking at it, now I am become a sort of great man, in my way—all but at the top of the tree, indeed there, if the truth were known, and having a great fight up there with Dickens.

"I get such a deal of praise wherever I go that it is rather wearisome to hear. I don't think my head is a bit turned, please God, for I have always got my own opinion; and when men and newspapers say, 'Our sheet is the finest,' and so forth, I know a deal better, and don't disguise the truth, either.

"This London world is full of good-natured tom-fools, and directly one begins to cry 'Oh!' all the rest say, 'Prodigious!'"

Big Prices For Animals.

The biggest price ever given for a horse was $150,000, when Ormonde, once the property of the Duke of Westminster, was bought for that sum by a California millionaire. The famous winner of the Derby, St. Leger and the Two Thousand Guineas, in one year was recently sold for $105,000—Galtee More. The most valuable collie dog known is owned by Mr. Megson, of Manchester, who gave $6500 for him. He is the finest dog of his kind that has ever been reared, and has taken forty-eight prizes at various shows. Perhaps the most expensive fowl ever heard of is a gamecock named Peter Jackson, belonging to a gentleman in Plymouth. This bird has been known to fight under a bet of $200,000 to a pinch of snuff. Needless to say he won it. His owner has refused $2500 for him.—Tit-Bits.

There are 644 public libraries in Australia, with 1,400,000 volumes; 298 with 330,000 volumes, in New Zealand, and 100 with 300,000 volumes in South Africa.

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

CHEAP AND LOW PRICED

is often erroneously used as interchangeable terms, whereas high-priced goods are nearly always cheap because they possess high quality and merit, while low-priced goods in many cases are apt to be dear, because they are, as a rule, poorly made and of inferior quality. The happy combination of

Low Prices With High Quality

is to be desired and in making our offerings

We Keep This End in View.

Some merchants have peculiar, short sighted ideas regarding legitimate business—the poorer their bargains, the richer their eloquence, like the proverbial ulster, covering "a multitude of patches." Worthless offers need a careful varnishing of words. These facts need no long speeches—no coaxing. Our truthful prices are our truthful orators.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS.

It would take a page to properly describe the various styles and materials from which our Men's Spring Suits are made. Worsteds and Serges are very popular for stylish dressers, but we also show some fine effects in Cassimeres and Cheviots, as well as other high-class domestic and foreign fabrics.

Men's Scuff Suits at $4.98

are without equal, made good and strong in the best of style. They beat anything you ever saw for anything near than price. Some of them are all wool and some are not.

Men's Business Suits at $7.50 and $10.00.

round cut and double breasted sack coats, in a very extensive variety, including Blue Serges. Some prefer plain neat effects; others prefer more fancy weaves. We can suit all. $12.00 and $15.00 would come near the real value but $7.50 and $10.00 will buy them.

Men's Dress Suits at $12, $15 and $16.50.

are unprecedented for value. They come in Blue, Black, Brown or Gray colors, also Pin Checks, in Cheviots, Cassimere, Serges, Worsted or Fancy Mixtures. Every one artistically tailored, elegantly lined, faultlessly trimmed and finished. The cut and fit are unsurpassed by any custom work. Come and see them.

To clothe the boys and clothe them good for the least money has been our aim. Our low prices demand attention which, once gained, hold it. Quality, taste and style displayed, combined with our price, make our suits the best and the cheapest to be found anywhere.

Short Pants Suits,
(Sizes 4 to 16)

regular knock-about suits made to wear well, come in medium and dark colors. We've priced them so low everybody can afford to buy one, $1.00 and $1.25.

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits,
(Sizes 9 to 16)

in all wool material, in dozens of different shades and patterns, range in price from $2.50 to $5.00. Then we also have the Blue Serges and Worsteds, plain and some have silk facings, prices range from $4.00 to $6.50.

Children's Vestee Suits,
(Sizes 3 to 9)

embracing a wide selection of the choicest styles in the market, large or small collars, range in price from $1.25 and take in almost every price to $6.00. Some of the better grades have silk vests. If your boy needs a suit this spring you will make a great mistake if you don't see our assortment before you buy. No trouble for us to show goods. You are just as welcome if you don't purchase as if you do.

It is an acknowledged fact that this store is headquarters for everything that is newest and most stylish in Furnishing Goods and Hats. Many shapely styles in the new seades of stiff and soft hats are now on display, including all qualities and prices.

Manhattan Shirts, known as the best, are here in large quantities, in the latest spring patterns. We have the exclusive agency for them.

We are now showing a beautiful line of Spring Neckwear—Puffs, Ascotts, Four-in-Hand, Band Bows and String Ties—the popular spring shades and shapes at 25 and 50c.

HUGO MAYER, Manager,

Cor. 4th & Penn Sts., - - - - HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞ A bag of marbles given with every purchase of Children's Goods.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

--CONSISTING OF--

Wagons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Road Carts, Mowers, Reapers and Binders, Hay Rakes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Spring-tooth Harrows, Grain Drills, Feed Cutters, Grindstones, Barbed Wire, Wheelbarrows. In Lumber I Keep in Stock Frame Stuff, Stock Boards, Flooring and Siding, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Window Frames, Door Frames, Pannel Doors, Sash, etc.

A Complete Line of Stoves Always in Stock.

! ! Pumps ! !

! ! Pumps ! !

Both Iron and Wood. Cut and fit for any depth well and guaranteed to do the work.

IN CHILLED PLOWS I HAVE

The Syracuse, Gale, Bissell and the Oliver. Also One-Horse Plows. Extras for all the above plows at BOTTOM PRICES.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that my PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, or write for price list.

A. S. WELCH,

SHIRLEY ST., MOUNT UNION, PA.

Telephone Connection.

A $10.00 SUIT

We sell you a suit for $10.00. Other clothing houses sell suits for $10.00. We are satisfied with a small profit and give a better quality. To find out, compare.

Men's Suits,

$4.50, $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00, in Plaids, Fancy Worsted, Cheviots, Serges, etc.

Children's Suits

in Vestee, Blouse Waists and Reefers at prices from $1.00 to $5.00. Largest line and lowest prices we ever had.

Variety

of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises. See our White Shirts. A fine line of Colored Shirts.

Collars and Cuffs.

Huntingdon Hose, three pairs for twenty-five cents.

Leave your measure for clothes to order. Popular prices and good fitting. This department is gaining new friends. Have you seen our excellent values? No disappointment. Everything on time.

O. L. STEWART,

One Price Clothier,

6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

Kitchen Comfort!

was the expression heard from the ladies when they saw the small amount of fire that baked the sixteen loaves of bread every thirteen minutes in the

Dockash Range....

Five hundred loaves of bread and four thousand cakes were baked in thirty hours at the marvelous cost of

14 Cents for Coal.

The secret of this quick baking at so small a cost lies in the hypocaust oven ventilation. Call and have it explained.

You'll buy things cheap at

REYNOLDS'

(Next door First National Bank.)

Huntingdon, Pa.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

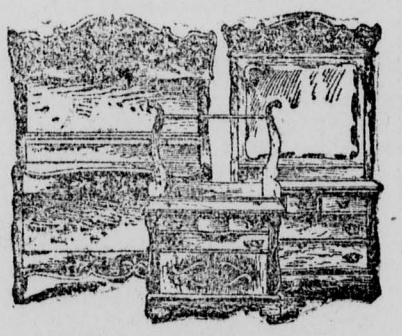
There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

☞ *COME AND SEE US.*

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,

Saltillo, Penn'a.

Waverleys, $40; Ivanhoe Specials, $35; Ivanhoes, $25.

☞ See the IVANHOE in window opposite O'Connors' store. This wheel is equipped with "Royal" single tube tires, fully guaranteed for season of '99, and is an exceptional bargain.

The IVANHOE SPECIAL, second only to the Waverley, is a neat, attractive machine, beautifully striped and decorated. Various options.

THE WAVERLEY, "Old Reliable," durable, neat and attractive, is the best production of the Indiana Bicycle Co. The options on the Waverley are many.

The above machines are all manufactured by the Indiana Bicycle Co., and are backed by their guarantee. They are all safe to buy.

L. L. PARKER, Mapleton Depot, Pa.